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August 12, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 93 81

August 12, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 92 84

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.65

SOIS 日六初月七

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1918.

一拜禮 號二十月八年英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES CONTINUE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE.

MONTDIDIER AND CHAULNES CAPTURED.

ENORMOUS CAPTURES OF PRISONERS AND WAR MATERIAL.

London, August 10.
Reuter learns that the French attacked at dawn between Montdidier and the Oise along a twelve mile front and attained a depth of four miles in six hours. There is little doubt that Montdidier has fallen. The French captured hundreds of guns in addition to those already mentioned. The enemy is probably thrown back from the gun range of the Paris-Amiens Railway at St. Just where the Allies last night used the railway. The enemy has been completely cleared from the secondary line from Amiens to Crepy. Chaulnes railway junction is under heavy field gun fire and is quite unusable by the Germans. The enemy, therefore, does not possess railways for reinforcements for the Montdidier-Oise front. Eleven enemy Divisions have up to the present been identified.

German Divisional Headquarters Captured.

London, August 10.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states:—The Anglo-American assault between the Ancre and the Somme, mentioned by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, was pushed home in forty minutes, when the vitally important Chippilly spur was carried. Morlancoeur was captured after fierce hand-to-hand fighting. South of the Somme, cavalry and strong infantry patrols had entered Folleville, Beaufort, Watvillers, Rosier, Vauxvillers and the front of Bouvroy-en-Santerre by dark. Australians entered Libons so swiftly that they captured the German Divisional Headquarters complete. The train which the cavalry captured was a leave train. The Americans yesterday gave a magnificent account of themselves.

A Further Retreat.

London, August 11.
The results of the victory gained by the Fourth British Army and the First French army east of Amiens were increased in every direction, despite resistance strengthened by reinforcements rushed up by the enemy over-night. While the Canadians and Australians stormed the whole line of the outer defences of Amiens and pushed forward, the French gained also further important successes on the southern flank of the battle-front. Their success in outflanking Montdidier will make it unlikely that the Germans will hold this place long.

More than 24,000 prisoners have been taken since Thursday morning, with about 300 guns and vast quantities of material of all kinds. The maximum advance exceeds twelve miles and the Allied cavalry has even pushed forward to within a mile of Chaulnes. The Allies have already cleared the Amiens front considerably and if they compel the Germans to retreat from Montdidier they will set free for traffic both the important railways between Amiens and Paris, thus increasing the Allied power of manoeuvring. There are reports that the Germans are burning their dumps and stores, thus foreshadowing a retreat. This is not officially confirmed, but is probably true. The German General in command is believed to be von Boehm, one of those who was defeated by Marshal Foch in the Marne pocket.

German Versions.

London, August 11.
A German wireless official message states:—We repulsed partial attacks at many points between the Yser and the Ancre. The British and French, bringing up strong reserves, continued attacks on the whole front between the Ancre and the Aisne. We threw back the enemy on both sides of the Somme and astride the Villers-Bretonneux Road. The enemy gained ground in the centre of the battle-front beyond Rosieres and Hangest. Our counter-attacks brought him to a standstill. West of Libons and east of the Rosieres-Arvillers line we withdrew during the night to the rear of our lines east of Montdidier.

A German evening official message states:—Between the Ancre and the Oise enemy attacks were shattered before our fighting positions.

Montdidier Captured.

London, August 11.
A French communique states:—Our attacks on the Aisne battle front continued all day with increasing success. Montdidier, outflanked to the east and north, fell in the morning.

Continuing our victorious advance on the right of the British, we pushed ten kilometres east of Montdidier on the front Andechy, La Boissiere and Fecompe, and extending the actions to the south-east we attacked the German positions on the right and left of the St. Just-Roye road on a front of twenty kilometres. We captured Belloir, Orville, Sozel, Beasnon, Surmarz, Conchy les Pote, Neuvillers, Sessons and Elincourt, advancing ten kilometres at certain points.

The French, in three days' fighting, have advanced over twenty kilometres along the Amiens-Roye road and have captured over 8,000 prisoners. We have counted so far 290 guns among the enormous material abandoned.

Useful Aerial Work.

London, August 11.
A French aviation communique states:—Despite bad weather, our squadrons fought numerous actions, falling fourteen German aeroplanes and setting fire to nine captive balloons. Forty tons of projectiles were dropped during the day and night on enemy troops, stations and camps.

Aerial Battles.

London, August 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—On the 9th instant we destroyed thirty-nine machines and drove down twenty-two out of control. Twenty-three of ours are missing. One reported missing on the 8th instant has returned. We dropped 384 tons of bombs during the daytime and 184 tons during night-time.

The Canadians' Fine Work.

London, August 11.
Mr. Kemp, the Canadian Minister of Militia, interviewed by Reuter, said the achievements of the Canadians in the present offensive were the greatest in their history. They took 7,000 prisoners and upwards of a hundred guns. They were opposed by four German Divisions on the first day. Their casualties were moderate.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES CONTINUE VICTORIOUS ADVANCE.

Chaulnes Occupied.

London, August 11.
According to a message from Paris, the Paris-Amiens states that the Canadians and Australians have occupied Chaulnes.

The New Allied Line.

London, August 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The attack launched on the evening of the 9th instant, in accordance with the Allied plan, by the right of the French First Army, to the south of Montdidier, was developed by our Allies yesterday morning into a complete success. Enveloped from the north and south-east, Montdidier fell into the hands of the French before mid day, with many prisoners and quantities of material.

The advance of the French continued all day long in co-operation with the French Army on the right and the right of the British Fourth Army. The British, pressing hard the retreating Germans southward of Libons, overcame the enemy's resistance and made substantial progress. The general line now reached by the Allies runs north to the south of Libons, Fresnoy, Lee Roye, Lignieres and Conchy-les-Pots. The number of prisoners is increasing.

German Counter-Blow Possible.

London, August 11.
A semi-official message from Paris states:—Montdidier fell owing to a combined movement by the right wing of General Debeney's Army and the left wing of the Third French Army, commanded by General Humbert.

The Journal states that scouting aeroplanes report strong enemy columns to be advancing by forced marches from Cambrai, Peronne and St. Quentin. Apparently the enemy is contemplating a violent counter-offensive in order to save Roye, the fall of which has so far not been confirmed.

Further Details.

London, August 11.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on Saturday, says:—Several fresh German Divisions have been identified during the past thirty hours, proving a desperate effort to arrest the Allies' advance, but all the counter attacks have been unsuccessful. The capture of Chippilly Ridge on Friday evening broke down the last defensive link of the enemy's rearguard front.

English and American troops for the first time fought side by side in this brilliant enterprise. While the infantry and artillery fought magnificently, this has been pre-eminently a battle of tanks, armoured cars and cavalry. The "whippets," as the wonderful little speedy tanks are called, played havoc with General von Marwitz's Second Army. Six of them advanced in a line and attacked a battery of field guns. The latter, firing point-blank, put four tanks out of action and the remaining two scurried away, but suddenly the two vanished tanks came whirling out of a cornfield at the rear of the battery and killed or wounded all the German gunners.

It is incorrect to suppose that our initial success was due to the Germans holding the line lightly. On the contrary, the front on our first attack was held by eight Divisions, instead of the usual six. Captured German officers express the belief that the Germans will be unable to recover or to make a strong stand south of the Somme. Meanwhile our aircraft and long-range guns are bombarding the bridges and crossings of the river.

The enemy's tremendous loss in material may be gathered from the fact that in addition to our enormous captures of guns, machine-guns, rifles, bombs, food, horses and rolling stock, the Germans have blown up or burnt their supply dumps for miles back. Since the 18th of July, the Germans have probably lost almost as much material as they captured in their big offensives earlier in the year. More German wounded have been brought to our clearing stations than Allied wounded. Many German doctors and hospital attendants captured are doing good service attending to the wounded.

According to prisoners, the Crown Prince seems the most unpopular man in the German Army. He is being accused of being directly responsible for the Marne disaster. Prisoners declare that his amateurish interference in the plans of an experienced General was the starting point of the present crushing misfortune.

Further Progress.

London, August 11.
A French communique states:—Last night we progressed on the whole front between the Aisne and the Oise and carried Doullens, la Grasse and Massif and advanced east of Bas. Further south we penetrated the wooded region between the Matz and the Oise and reached the outskirts of La Berliere and Ouly and took Mareuil-la-Motte. We advanced about three kilometres north of Chevincourt.

British Line Advanced.

London, August 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—In a successful operation during the night we advanced our line north of the Somme on the high ground between Euehem and Dernancourt. Fighting south of the river is reported. At different points the French progressed along the south bank of Aisne and reached the outskirts of Lechelle-St. Aurin. We repulsed a local attack in the morning on our positions north of Kemmel, taking prisoners. We drove off raiders north of the Scarpe. We slightly improved our positions east of Robecq.

SPAIN'S ATTITUDE.

A Momentous Decision Reached.

London, August 10.
Interest is renewed in the attitude of Spain towards Germany, owing to secret conferences of the Spanish Cabinet, at which it is understood a momentous decision was unanimously reached.

This is stated to concern Germany's contemptuous disregard of the protests regarding the submerging of Spanish vessels and the continuance of the outrages. Considerable reticence is being preserved on the subject.

M. MALVY LEAVES FRANCE.

London, August 11.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says M. Malvy has gone to Spain.

PRESIDENT WILSON VISITING ENGLAND.

London, August 11.
The Weekly Dispatch says that President Wilson intends to visit England.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SENSATIONAL RUSSIAN DEVELOPMENT.

Arrest of British and French Representatives.

London, August 9.
A message from Moscow received in Amsterdam states that the Bolsheviks have arrested prominent Anglo-French representatives.

Reuter learns that the Bolsheviks have arrested Mr. Robert Lockhart, the British Consul-General at Moscow, as a reprisal for the alleged firing upon Soviet members. The Archangel Government has demanded Mr. Lockhart's release.

It is believed that the British and French Consular staffs have also been arrested.

M. Lenin's Foolish Talk.

London, August 8.
A message from Amsterdam says that according to German correspondents, M. Lenin, addressing the Executive of the Soviets on July 28, said the fatal plans of Anglo-French Imperialism could only be frustrated if the Czechs-Slovaks and their revolutionary partisans in the Volga, Ural and Siberia were crushed. This was an urgent task of the Revolution; hence the war-weariness of the people must be combated.

M. Trotsky contrasted the enthusiasm of the Czech-Slovaks with the apathy of the Soviet troops and complained of the lack of officers. He said the time was come to master the Russian officers and those not adhering to the Red Army would be sent to concentration camps. Those serving the Soviets were often unreliable. Every commander must be watched by commissaries with revolvers in hand, and if they wavered they must be shot.

Collisions Between Peasants and Germans.

London, August 10.
A message from Kieff, received in Amsterdam via Berlin, shows that collisions have occurred between revolting peasants and German troops from Kieff.

The Don Region Cleared.

London, August 10.
The Staff of the Don Cossack Army announces that after three months' operations almost the whole of the Don region has been cleared of the Bolsheviks and a final decision is imminent.

Col. Semenov's Success.

London, August 10.
A message from Moscow says that Colonel Semenov, after hard fighting, has succeeded, with the help of Chinese artillery, in defeating the pursuing Red Guards and has dispersed the Bolshevik forces in Manchuria.

A Counter-Revolution.

London, August 11.
A message from Copenhagen says that the newspaper *Islands* states that a counter-revolution has broken out in a number of towns in Russia, the Soviets being overthrown and replaced by Social Revolutionary Councils. The well-known Bolshevik leader Olshchinsky has been killed at Kazan, and there is great bloodshed among the Bolsheviks in the Rjazan and Novgorod districts. The movement is rapidly growing.

German Embassy to be Removed.

London, August 11.
A message received in Copenhagen from Berlin says that in view of the Social Revolutionaries' threats, Herr von Helfferich has ordered the removal of the German Embassy from Moscow to Peking.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE ALLIED VICTORY.

Call to the Country to Deepen its Resolution.

London, August 10.
Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a luncheon in Newport, Monmouthshire, emphasised the importance of the push back of the Germans from within gun-range of the Amiens Railway. Hundreds of trains daily used to pass through, but we were temporarily deprived of its use. Then, recently, we were able to employ twenty trains a day, but Amiens would now be safe. The recent Allied triumphs on the Marne and the Somme were due to the unity of command. Those two great victories had resulted in the capture of between fifty and sixty thousand prisoners and eight or nine hundred guns. But the struggle was not over. The country must deepen its resolution and courage and must keep up heart. We were now doing well, but a firm and steady heart was necessary. "The business we have undertaken is one of those things that Providence gives to a generation to do for all ages." Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to refer to the difficulties of obtaining sufficient coal for Great Britain, France and Italy, and stated that some men who were taken from industries for service in the Army were unwilling to return to their previous employment. They say "No, we are going back to fight." Continuing, he said that it was difficult to beat a country producing such men. He appealed to everybody connected with the production of coal to do their very best to get more. "Fling coal at the enemy, hurl it in wagon-loads. Every ton and every extra wagon-load represents liberty, justice and peace throughout the world."

ZEEBRUGGE AGAIN BOMBED.

A German Destroyer Sunk.

London, August 11.
The Admiralty announces that aircraft on the 9th instant heavily bombed enemy mine-sweepers off Zeebrugge and also observed a German destroyer sunk eight miles north-west of Zeebrugge, probably by a British mine.

U-BOAT ATTACKS FISHING CRAFT.

London, August 10.
A message from Amsterdam says that according to the *Nieuws Rotterdamse Courant* a German submarine attacked a Ymuiden fishing craft near the Hark Lightship, the skipper being killed.

RAIDS ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, August 10.
An Italian official message states:—We forced the Chiese in Daone Valley and surprised a large enemy party, killing some and taking twenty-one prisoners. The total taken prisoner by the British in raids between Canova and Asiago is 374. The French deeply penetrated a strong point on Mount Sismon, destroying or taking prisoner the garrison, as well as capturing 243 prisoners, eight machine-guns and trench cannon. In raids further eastward we inflicted heavy losses and took fifty-nine prisoners.

TOKYO TO LONDON IN THREE DAYS.

Ambitious Japanese Project.

It is only a few weeks ago that the lack of interest shown by Japanese in aerial affairs was being bitterly deplored. Much has happened since, and week-end trips to London are now being talked of, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

An Aviation Laboratory has been under construction for some time at Itohijima, Fukuoka, Tokyo, and is now completed. This laboratory belongs to the Tokyo Imperial University, and will be taken charge of by Dr. Yokota, of that University. Besides the Principal a number of other Professors are to prosecute aeronautic studies at the laboratory.

Dr. Yokota says that though the buildings have been completed, it will not be until September that the whole equipment will be completed, and as a matter of fact machinery and apparatus ordered from abroad have not yet arrived. The object of the laboratory is to make a scientific and systematic study of aircraft with a view to manufacturing superior aircraft in Japan at small cost. For the present motors and airships call for earliest attention. It is intended among other things, adds the Director, to make experiments with a view to designing an airship able to go from Tokyo to London in three days without a stop.

The distance by sea between the two points is just under 12,000 miles, and the overland route via the Siberian railway is about 7,000. Dr. Yokota's airship, therefore, would have to make an average speed of about 100 miles an hour all through to cover the distance in three days. It is an ambitious scheme, but he would be a rash man who would declare it to be impossible of achievement. Transatlantic journeys through the air are being seriously discussed in the United States with a new craft offered by a Middle West corporation, which agrees to furnish what they call a semi-airship that will surpass the Zeppelin in size, speed, carrying capacity and general serviceability. All details of the super-airship are guarded, because if it does anything like what its inventors claim it will be a tremendous war machine. They promise a speed of 70 to 100 miles an hour, and a carrying capacity of six men and 30 tons of cargo, and the inventors say they are able to exceed these specifications. They say they will use the Newfoundland route, not caring as much about the certainty of weather conditions as the airship folk. General Branker, in his suggestion of an over-ocean airship flight, adopted the route via the Azores and Portugal. The inventors of the new machine say they will make London by direct flight from New York, and will deliver letters in the English capital in 14 hours.

Possession of Opium.

Four Chinese were charged before Mr. E.D.O. Wolfe, to-day at magistracy, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium. Mr. D.J. Lewis appeared for the first three defendants and Mr. P.W. Goldring for one, while Sergt. Murphy prosecuted. Sergt. Murphy said that he arrested defendants in Shanghai Street. One of the defendants said he bought the opium on board a ship for his friend. Mr. Wolfe remanded the case, and fixed bail for the first two defendants at \$1,000, the third at \$500 and the fourth at \$250.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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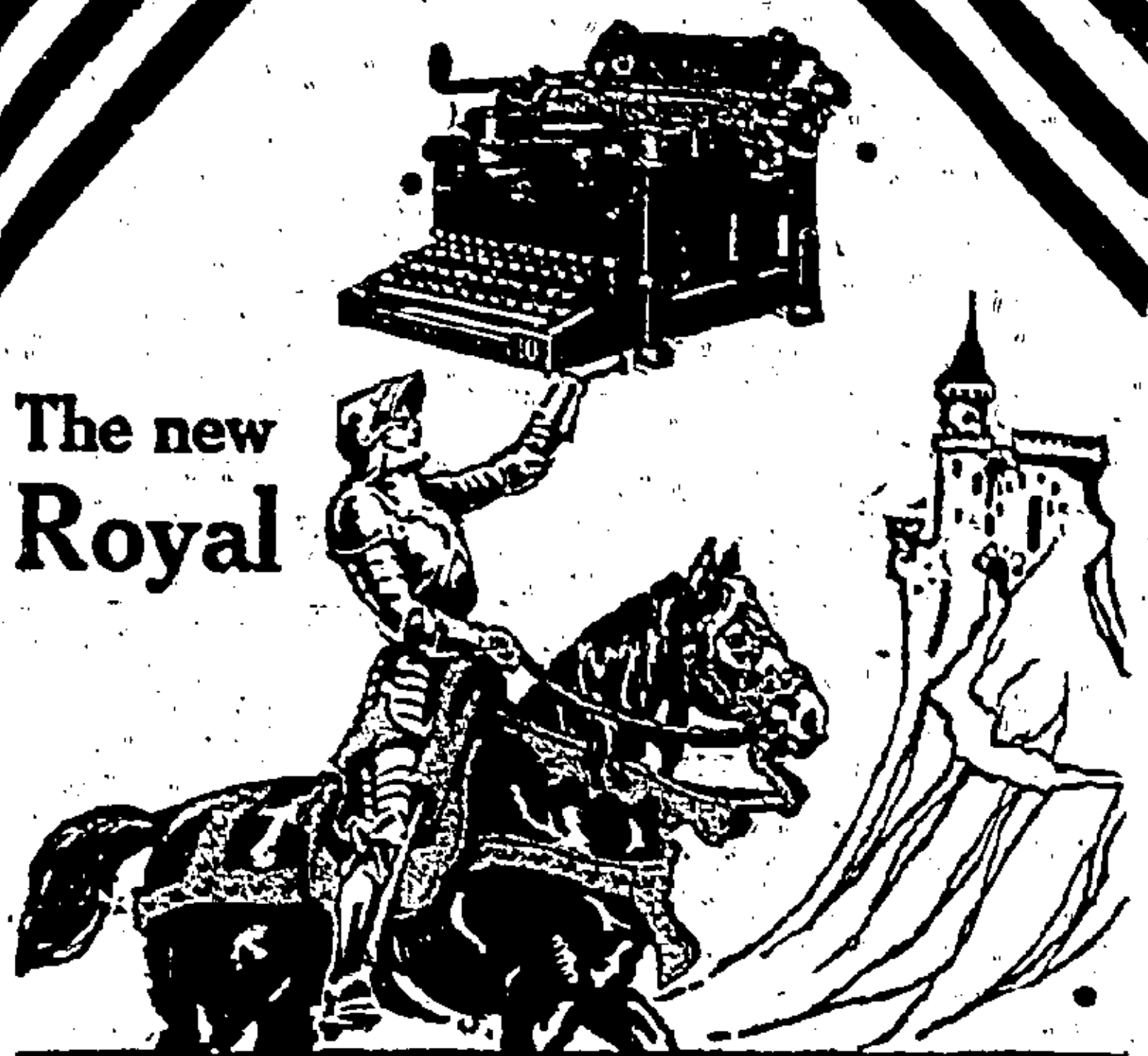
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GENERAL NEWS.

Winning the War.
One wonders if the following
is true. It appears in a home-
paper. A certain ship was recently
taken into a certain port, and her
cargo was advertised for sale by
the local "competent military
authority," and duly disposed of.
Next day a London merchant
rang up to know why his offer,
which was higher than the one
accepted, had been turned down.
"Oh, well," came the answer, "we
always accept the lowest tender."
That is the way to win the war!

Ireland Hoarding Silver.

Mr. Bonar Law, in Parliamen-
tary papers, states that since Jan.
1, 1918, no less than \$637,900 of
silver coin has been sent to
Ireland directly from the Royal
Mint. This is more than the
amount sent in the whole
year 1917 (\$510,000), and over
twice the amount sent in 1916
(\$311,100). There can be no
doubt that the supply of silver
coin in Ireland is abundantly
sufficient to meet all currency
requirements, and the shortage
of silver coin in circulation can
only be attributed to hoarding.

From Manchuria to Batavia.

Mr. A. Ross, outgoing Manager
of the Dairen Agency of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation for nearly five years
(which, by the way, is considered
as much longer than usual for
any official of the Bank to remain
in charge of a Manchurian branch;
the average length of tenure being
three years), intends to leave
Dairen for good for his new post
at Batavia (Java), where the Bank
maintains one of its most impor-
tant branches, for which promo-
tion our hearty congratulations are
offered him.—Manchuria D.
News.

The Great English Conductor.
It appears that Sir Henry Wood
has declined the conductorship
of the Boston Symphony Orches-
tra. While deeply appreciating
the compliment that America has
paid to British music in offering
him the post, he has decided to
remain in London. He has signed
a new contract with Messrs.
Chappell and Co., and will con-
tinue the musical direction of the
New Queen's Hall Orchestra. Sir
Henry has been conductor of the
Queen's Hall Orchestra since
1905, and has been prominently
engaged in orchestral music since
1889. In 1911 he was offered
the position of conductor of the
New York Philharmonic Society,
but declined.

Torpedoed Seven Times.
The record of having been tor-
pedoed seven times is held by
William Jessop, a sea cook, of
Hull, who is 72 years of age.
During the first year of the war
he was torpedoed three times, but
the ship managed fortunately to
reach port on each occasion. In
July, 1916, he was in a vessel
which was torpedoed off the
south coast of Ireland and
went down in a few minutes.
Jessop again signed on, but fate
followed him, and he was again
torpedoed in September 1916.
Not in the least daunted he went
to sea again, and in November of
the following year his ship was
torpedoed by the Germans. His
final adventure of a similar kind
was in March last. The last four
ships in which he was sailing
were all lost, and Jessop had some
very narrow escapes.

Millionaire Committed for Trial.
In June last Mr. Moroto Seita,
the well-known multi-millionaire
of Kawana, the provinces, was
arrested on a charge of causing
death and instigating to acts of
violence. He has now been com-
mitted for public trial at the
Anson Chino Saibansho, Ise. As
already reported, the charges
relate to an incident which took
place in the small hours of
one morning in May, when,
it is alleged, Mr. Moroto,
accompanied by four of his
employees, raided a house at
a sea-side resort near Kawana,
to which a consumptive had just
moved, and which Mr. Moroto
had bought on the very day the
patient arrived. Mr. Moroto is
charged with having instigated
his employees to break the doors,
shutters, and commit other acts of
violence. It is further alleged
that the intense excitement caused
by the outrage made the condition
of the patient worse, the fact be-
ing that he died a few days later.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Java and China Teas for Australia.

The Minister of Customs at Melbourne has announced that the importation of Java and China teas into Australia will be allowed on a basis of 50 per cent. of the 1916 cargoes. This importation was prohibited 18 months ago with a view to promoting the consumption of Indian tea. According to figures compiled by the Tea Export Bureau, Java exported to Australia 10,572,000 half-kilos of tea in 1917, while the export before that year averaged about 8,000,000 half-kilos.

English Swans for America.
Mr. John D. Hamlyn, the animal and bird dealer, of London, is open to purchase all the swans he can get. He requires them for America. "The United States," said Mr. Hamlyn, "regularly imports some hundreds of swans each year for her parks, but hitherto she has not deigned to come to us for them. Now, of course, things are different. Holland, Belgium and Germany have none. What they had have been eaten. England is the only place now she can get any from. I have been buying all I can from the parks in London and elsewhere, but I shall want more."

One to Another.
The Central China Post has been printing in its correspondence columns some verses with "ratty" and other swears and epithets in every line. They are the sort of verses which moral perverts scribble on walls, and their merit consists in being as dirty as possible to the exclusion of all other qualities. Life must be very dull at Hankow, and if this sort of thing helps to pass the tedium of the hot weather it is not for those in pleasant places to complain. But surely the evergreen editor has gone off for his summer holiday and left the conduct of the paper to the office-boy!—*Japan Chronicle*.

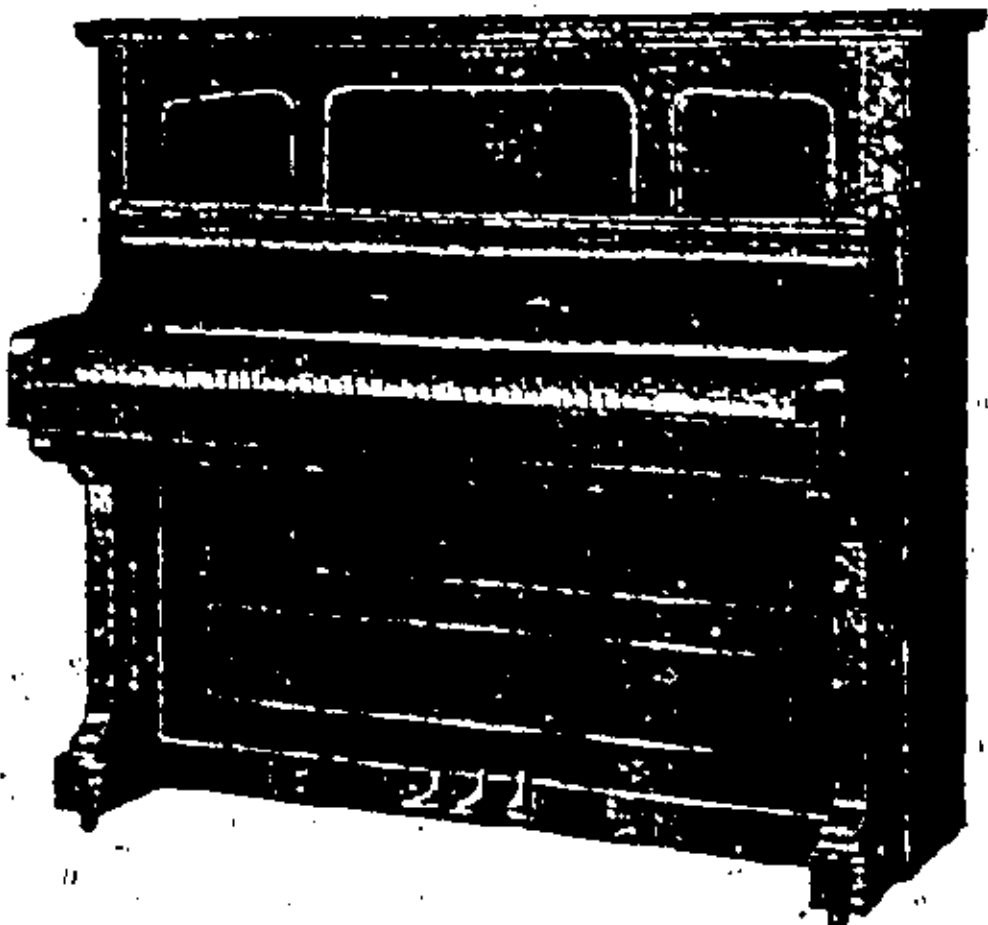
A Sensational Story.
The Chinese newspapers in Shanghai publish a sensational story that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had appointed a Mr. Tai Tien-chou to negotiate with Japanese capitalists for a loan of ¥5,000,000 and to purchase 100,000 Japanese rifles. The contract was to be made out in Dr. Sun's name, says the *North China Daily News*, and he was to issue loan bonds for \$10,000,000 to cover the obligations, further pledging as security "any place or places that may be hereafter occupied by him." A brigade of Japanese volunteers was said to be going to China to help the Ming, but the heat has probably influenced the imaginations of the Shanghai journalists.

Strikes in Germany.
London, June 24.—Extensive strikes broke out yesterday in Cologne and Mülheim, on the Rhine, owing to a reduction in the bread ration, 20,000 persons quitting work in munition factories, according to a dispatch to the *Daily Mail* from The Hague. A Dutch workman returning to The Hague reports that the military and police interfered, but failed to prevent a street procession of more than 9,000 strikers at Cologne. The strikers, who included women, marched to an open place, where a mass meeting was held. All the speakers, who included foremen and forewomen, made this declaration:—"Unless we get more to eat, we shall not work." The Dutchman said that emallpox is increasing greatly among the Krupp workmen at Essen.

Paris Bird Charmer Dies.
Paris, June 18.—Thousands will learn with regret that Henri Pol, the famous old bird charmer of the Tuilleries Gardens, is dead. Every afternoon for the last forty years this veteran pensioned postal official has attracted large crowds of visitors by his wonderful method of calling to himself the sparrows who made the gardens their haunt, feeding them from his hand. Many birds instantly replied to the names he had given them and circled around his head or perched on his shoulder at his order. Children regarded Pol as a veritable wizard and many grown-ups shared the belief. The old charmer, who was well over 80, died yesterday at the home for pensioners at Auteuil, where he had lived in bachelor comfort for many years.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Gold Discovered in Wales.
The discovery is reported from Wales of a vein of gold on the Caeffryn estate, three miles from Barmouth, made by a discharged Australian soldier, an expert in gold-mining, who, on behalf of the Government, has been searching the Merionethshire mountains. He is stated to be very much pleased with his discovery so far and with the quality of the gold.

Shea Butter.
Shea butter, the reddish oil of the West African shea tree (*Butyrospermum Parkii*), is one of several vegetable butters that are now of unusual interest to makers of margarine, chocolate, candles, and soap. The sweet and wholesome pulp of the nut is much prized by the natives, and is said to be nearly two-thirds butter. The tree, beginning to bear its crop of nuts when about 15 years old, reaches its prime at the age of about 25.

NOTICES.

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THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1918, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 12th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

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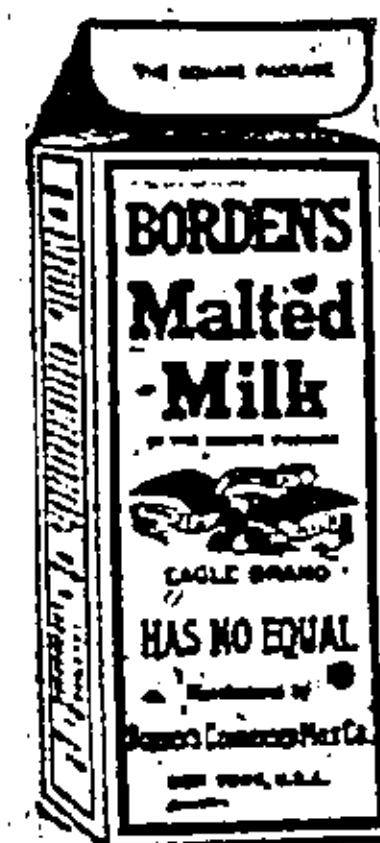
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1918.

THE ALLIES' TASK IN RUSSIA.

The dramatic happenings on the Western Front are apt for the moment to overshadow the extremely important developments in Russia, which are rapidly approaching a culmination that may well lead to happenings of the deepest significance. Ever since the conclusion of the so-called peace with the Germans, civil war of a very widespread nature has prevailed in Russia, and the struggle for the possession of power has proceeded concurrently with obvious attempts by the Huns to Germanise the country and with counter-efforts by those elements in Russian life who from the first have resented the presence of "the Kaiser's dogs". The Germans, with characteristic cunning, have made tools of the Bolshevik visionaries, but their schemes have been hampered to a very considerable extent by the Czech-Slovaks, whose increasing strength has been viewed with something akin to fear by the invading hordes. The activities of the released Austro-German prisoners have produced a situation in Siberia which has necessitated Allied intervention, while recent developments in Northern Russia have justified the landing of Allied forces at Archangel also. Such, in brief, are the main features of the present situation in Russia and the circumstances which have led the Entente Powers once again to pay heed to what is transpiring in this distracted country.

The messages of the past few days have shown that Allied action could not have been taken at a more opportune moment, and as a result of that action the Germans are beginning to doubt whether their humiliation of Russia was really so well-advised a step as they at first thought it to be. The point is that for the moment we have to regard Russia as an enemy-occupied country, and, in order to prevent further German penetration, it has become essential that the Allies should step in, not only in their own interests but also to save Russia and secure her integrity for the future. No clearer exposition of the Allies' intentions could possibly be given than the declaration just issued by the British Government to the people of Russia. This says that our aim is not only to stem German penetration, but to bring economic relief to the Russians, to aid the development of the industrial and natural resources of the country (not to exploit them for ourselves), to restore the exchange of goods, to stimulate agriculture and, to enable the Russians to take their rightful place among the free nations of the world. Britain's desire, we are further assured, is to see Russia strong and free and then to retire and watch the Russian people work out their own destinies. That is the message which Britain and her Allies bring to the distressed Russians, and no more loftily-inspired policy could possibly be conceived.

One cannot help contrasting the Allied ideals with the policy animating Germany, not only in regard to the Russians but in her dealings with all nations which have come under her spell and power. Germany's attitude towards the peoples of occupied territories has, from the very commencement of the war, been that of the oppressive conqueror and the exploiting invader. The Allies have pinned their faith and pledged their strength to the task of liberating the downtrodden and helping them to rise by their own efforts, plus the generous assistance of well-wishers. With the Entente Powers there is something more than pious expressions and promises of help—there is definite action and there is also a pledge to continue assistance until such time as the peoples concerned can maintain their national strength unaided. The Allies have intervened in Russia with no ulterior motives; they go forth as the liberators of the country, backing up words with deeds. The task to which they have committed themselves is no light one, but it is part and parcel of the great undertaking which they have sworn to see fulfilled—the emancipation of all countries from the designs of a domineering military caste. By taking up the case of Russia, the Allies show that they mean business, and before their efforts are accomplished Germany will sorely regret that she ever committed herself to the risky adventure which she undertook when she sought to take away the independence of the Russian people. Big events are pending in this sphere, and their eventual upshot may have a large influence on the general course of the war.

The First Standard Ship.

The launching of the War Drummer, the first standard ship to be constructed in Hongkong yards, marks another important event in the Colony's shipbuilding history and is undoubtedly the forerunner of other similar events which are fraught with immense possibilities. The construction of this fine vessel merely amplifies what we have all been cognisant of for a very considerable time, namely, that Hongkong shipyards are capable of taking over tasks of great magnitude in the matter of supplementing the merchant services of Great Britain. Sir Paul Chater, in his speech, mentioned that while this was the first standard vessel to be built by the Company for the Admiralty, it was by no means to be the last, as other vessels of greater tonnage were already in hand. This is very gratifying news and no doubt will come as no little surprise to many people who have been unaware of the activities of the yard. One of the most important points to which Sir Paul drew attention was that for materials used in the building of ships in Hongkong the Company was dependent on England and America, but that the day was not far distant when the company would be able to manufacture for itself all its requirements in this direction.

Future Possibilities.

While it has been common property for a long time that rich deposits are in existence in the New Territories, the news that some of these are being successfully worked, and give promise of coming up to expectations, as is borne out by the fact that a large shipment of wolfram has already been made for the Home Government, is very gratifying. Everyone will be behind Sir Paul in voicing the hope that this is only the beginning of greater things that will eventually develop in this connection. Another very important matter which was mentioned was that it is known there is an abundance of that very necessary fuel, coal, in the province of Kwangtung, but, unfortunately, the Chinese Government still stands in the way of its exploitation, and one can only hope that before long China can be prevailed upon to see that she is in the wrong in adhering to her present attitude. The opening of the coal mines which are known to be just over the Kwangtung border, would prove a great boon, not only to South China but to Hongkong, which is only in need of big supplies of the fuel close at hand to aid in building up a tremendous trade in shipping and in the manufacture of steel. One trusts that the realisation of these hopes is not far distant.

The Allied Victories.

Last week there was joy among the Allies at the magnificent successes scored between the Marne and the Aisne; this week we are rejoicing over the victories attained on a more northern battle front, where the combined British and French armies are playing havoc among the Huns. These two offensives have been brilliantly conceived and magnificently executed, with the result that the situation on the Western Front never wore a brighter aspect than it does to-day. Our latest successes are most inspiring. We have captured no fewer than 24,000 prisoners, hundreds of guns and almost unlimited quantities of war material. What will the German people say to all this, we wonder? And what are they being told about it? It seems from one of to-day's wires that they are being regaled with stories about the Huns' "new defensive strategy." That sounds quite nice, but it will take a lot of talk of this character to explain such happenings as the capture of a complete Divisional Headquarters, whole batteries of artillery, the Colonels of three regiments while they were dressing, and the surprise of a group of officers while taking breakfast. Incidents like these do not happen when an Army is comfortably holding its own. The fact, of course, is that the Germans have suffered a terrible hammering and that they are at their wits' ends. Before long they will find it impossible to keep back from their own people the truth that at least the boasted inviolability of the German Army has been completely broken.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NO CONTENTMENT WITHOUT CONGENIAL AND USEFUL OCCUPATION.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the destruction of the Liege forts.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 5.3/16d.

A Child Drowned.

A Chinese child, residing at 152, B. Clouston Street, Yau-mai, reports to the Police that on the 10th inst., while his nephew, six years of age, was playing near Public Street wharf, he fell into the water and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Forthcoming Marriages.

Among the forthcoming marriages announced are the following:—Mr. R. A. Lawson, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and Miss E. McNelly of Shanghai; Mr. E. E. de W. Abney, of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, to Miss F. Todd, of Manila; and Mr. F. X. Botelho, of Canton, to Miss P. F. Botelho, of Kowloon.

Formerly in Hongkong.

Sir Richard Walter John, Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., who was Private Secretary to the late Sir Henry Blake when Governor of Hongkong, is made a Privy Counsellor. It has been arranged to defer until September the lists of appointments to the Order of the British Empire in respect of services in or for the Dominions and Colonies. Doubtless other Far Eastern appointments will then be made.

Possession of Revolver.

At the Magistrate's Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of an automatic pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition. Sergt. Cooke prosecuted. Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the defence, said the revolver and ammunition were handed to defendant by a friend, who was a seafaring man, on July 18th, with instructions to take it to Namtan. After Sergt. Cooke had given evidence, defendant stated that he came to Hongkong on July 15th, and on the 18th, her friend handed her the revolver and ammunition with instructions to carry it to Namtan. She was under the impression that there was no harm in so doing. His Worship fined defendant \$500, or three months' hard labour.

Snatcher Well Punished.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with snatching a gold earpick valued at \$7 from a Chinese woman, on Saturday, at about 3 p.m. in Queen's Road, near Possession Street. Complainant, in giving evidence, said that whilst she was buying some cakes together with a friend, defendant came from behind, and snatched her earpick. She cried out and saw defendant running away. A Chinese constable said he arrested defendant, and found the earpick in his pocket. Whilst he was bringing up the accused to the Station, she met complainant who identified the earpick. Defendant said he picked up the earpick in the street, and was walking away, when a constable arrested him. His Worship sentenced defendant to twelve months' imprisonment, four hours' stock and twelve strokes of the birch.

Heavy Bail.

Two Chinese, one a coxswain and the other an engineer of a launch, were charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with being in unlawful possession of 300 taels of opium, valued at \$4,850. Inspector Wildin, of the Revenue Office, prosecuted, and Mr. Hall, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the defence. Mr. Hall said he wished the case to be remanded until Friday, as he wanted to take out a summons against the owner of the launch. Mr. Wolfe said that according to the regulations, bail was to be fixed at ten times the value of the opium, but he thought it best to fix it at \$10,000. Inspector Wildin objected to this and said that he wished for bail at the full amount. Mr. Hall said there was no need to consider the question of bail, as his clients were unable to find that amount. His Worship remanded the case till Friday and fixed bail at \$40,000.

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

The Parliamentary Gatherings.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

Some 488 Members of Parliament are now in Canton in House of Representatives and Senate meeting assembled, each having legal quorum. The House was finally able to meet in full legal quorum August 6, and the Senate, August 8. A joint meeting has been decided for August 9, when a declaration setting forth their reasons for sitting in Canton will be adopted. This National Assembly was the same as that which met in Peking, 1913, when the foreign governments first recognised the Chinese Republic. This body was, however, dissolved June 12, 1917, by a Presidential Mandate forced by the military party. As the Provisional Constitution of China does not give power to the executive department to dissolve the legislative, the Members have refused to disband and have been gathering in Canton since August, 1917, in extra session, sometimes as many as 280 were in attendance, with others going back and forth between Canton and their homes on private or public business in connection with the Military Government, an organ created to employ force to compel the illegal government in Peking to observe the Provisional Constitution as the supreme law of the land.

The object of the present National Assembly will be the adoption of a permanent constitution for China, a task it had almost completed when illegally dissolved, and the passage of a new election and parliamentary organisation law so as to reduce the number and improve the qualification of the membership and enable the citizens to express more will in the selection of their representatives, thus removing some of the complaints the public now has on its legislature. The Military Government was first headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first Provisional President of the Republic, acting as the Generalissimo, and it was later reorganised, giving Dr. Wu Ting-fang, ex-Premier and a former Minister to the United States; Tang Shao-yi, ex-Premier; Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan; General Lu Yang-ting, Military Inspector of Liang Kwang; and Admiral Lin Pao-vi, Commander of the Chinese Navy, equal power with Dr. Sun, when meeting as Administrative Council, the present chief executive department assisting the National Assembly to make its way back to Peking, the capital of China.

There has been much talk as to the demands of the South. So far as known to the Bureau, no formal agreement has been made by the leaders of the South-West regarding their proposal to the North. The exchange of views as published in telegrams through the press shows that what some would like to demand. It is not believed that the South-Western element, the Constitutionalists, will ask more than the reconvening of the National Assembly and thus upholding the Constitution and denying the right of any military commander or clique to change laws according to their selfish motives. Of course, there are always some fighting under righteous flag for evil purpose; but the great leaders like Dr. Wu, Dr. Sun, Mr. Tang and others have never thought of anything other than public good and the defeat of militarism in order to make China free for republicanism and world safe for democracy.

The South-West cause may also be termed a Young China Movement, as many who are working under the leadership of the mentioned leaders or associating with them are young men who are showing promise in the world. Dr. O. T. Wang, student leader and prominent Y.M.O.A. and social service worker, the brilliant former Cabinet Minister, a Yale University graduate, is the Acting President of the Senate, the upper House of the National Assembly, a leader in influence as well as in legislative office. The constitutional provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan are now practically free of Northern

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

CONSCRIPTION ALLOWANCES.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Since all Europeans of impure blood here now been classed at 50 per cent. below par, I have withheld expressing my views, hoping that some more able pen than mine would take the matter up. What I should like to know is why all British subjects are hammering the Germans, if not to bring equality? Why are America, France, Portugal and China, Republics to-day? Because God's people want equality. What this Colony needs is self-government. Your paper seems to stand for good Government and you have often hit the nail on the head. A paper free of Government taint is the greatest asset the people can have.

Australia, New Zealand, America and Canada—these English-speaking peoples—have not made any distinctions against their coloured people. You only hear the battle-cry of equality there.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Hongkong, Aug. 12, 1918.

[We have deleted from this letter certain matter not altogether in good taste, while a letter from a correspondent styling himself "Ignoramus" is of too personal a character to be used. Now that this subject has been thoroughly aired, correspondence on it is closed.—Ed. H.K.T.]

LEAGUE TENNIS.

A Junior Division Match.

The postponed match between Kowloon Cricket Club "C" team and the Chinese Recreation Club's "C" team was decided at Kowloon on Saturday, the result being a win for the visitors. The scores were:—

Stark and Brown beat H. L. Yang and J. Wong 8-3, beat O. F. Lee and T. Ng 7-4, lost to M. P. Lo and H. M. Lau 4-7. Elson and Soars lost to H. L. Yang and J. Wong 3-8, beat O. F. Lee and T. Ng 6-5, lost to M. P. Lo and H. M. Lau 4-7. Mead and Jack lost to H. L. Yang and J. Wong 3-8, lost to O. F. Lee and T. Ng 2-9, lost to M. P. Lo and H. M. Lau 4-7.

troops. Operations in Honan, Fokien, Hupeh, and other provinces where republicanism is welcomed are progressing to the satisfaction of the leaders in Canton.

The Senate of the Republic of China, with a legal quorum for the first time since its forced removal to Canton from Peking by the military party, met on August 9 in the Legislative Building of Kwangtung, Dr. O. T. Wang, Acting President, presiding. One hundred and thirty-nine Senators were present. No special bills were introduced, the business simply consisting of the allotment of seats, acceptance of excuses from absent members, appointment of a committee on credentials of new Senators, and the decision to go into joint session with the House of Representatives, which succeeded in getting a quorum August 6, to discuss on a declaration giving the onces leading to the assembly in Canton. The joint session takes place August 9, when nearly five hundred national lawmakers will meet in the Kwangtung Legislative Building for the first time in history. The assembly hall, remodelled to accommodate 850 Members of Parliament, is well furnished with individual desks in a semi-circle and the platform for the officers presents a dignified appearance. Women as well as men have been seen in the gallery watching the proceedings with great interest.

Shen Chun-huan, one of the seven Administrative Directors of the Military Government, who was visiting his native province, Kwangsi, the last two weeks, has returned to Canton. It is expected that the Administrative Council will be in session also next week.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mr. Plowman in his "Days of Victoria" has a capital story to tell of Oxford—the old Oxford of haughty and unapproachable dons, whose regulations ruled the city. "Once," Mr. Plowman relates the confessions of the city interviewed Dean Gaisford with the view of inducing him to relax some of his regulations as to their trade. A member of the deputations described to me the result. The arrival of the deputations having been notified, the party, as they stood expectantly upon the threshold, heard the Dean in solemn accents desire the butler to "show the pastrycooks in." They were accordingly shown in and, having humbly represented their case, they waited for a pronouncement upon it by the arbiter of their fate. After a moment's pause, it came in the order again addressed to the butler, "Show the pastrycooks out," which was accordingly done. And this was the only answer the deputations ever got.

Somebody has been digging up the sayings and aphorisms of the late Samuel Butler, whose brilliant satire "Erewhon" achieved recognition only after the author's death. His "Maxims and Precepts" are distinctly amusing in these somewhat trying times; so much so, in fact, that we feel confident our readers will enjoy a brief selection: "Life is one long process of getting tired."

"All progress is based upon a universal innate desire on the part of every organism to live beyond its income."

"Words are like money; there is nothing so useless when in actual use."

"A definition is the enclosing of a wilderness of ideas within a wall of words."

"Silence is not always tact, and it is tact that is golden, not silence." "From a wordy point of view there is no mistake so great as that of being always right."

The irrigation of the Euphrates, which, it is promised, will produce the greatest harvest since the days of Nebuchadnezzar, recalls the literally true information in Herodotus to the effect that in the soil in question each grain sown yielded normally 250 to 300 grains and more. The "Hanging Gardens" did not come by the name for nothing. Thousands of slaves were for hundreds of years employed in building the canals which utilised the waters of the sacred rivers. Most of these canals can, to an extent, be used as a basis for modern irrigation; indeed, the scheme for the Mesopotamian irrigation elaborated some years ago by Sir William Willcocks harmonised in its main outlines with its Babylonian prototype.

It is gratifying to hear that in one year 300,000 acres of land have been brought under cultivation near Shatt-al-Billah by means of the Hindiyah Canal; with still more labour, which the country can easily furnish, there is certainly no reason why the irrigated area could not be trebled in the coming years. There are hot countries in the world whose soil is only good for tropical plants, and there are cold countries which are recalcitrant to the growth of warm-climate trees, but in Mesopotamia, with its black and rich soil and its bitterly cold winters and hot summers, it is difficult to say what is the species of vegetation which could not flourish. If one canal has in one year watered 300,000 acres, how many more thousands of acres may be fertilised by means of the scores of untouched canals?

Rattan Chairs.

This year there has been a greater demand for rattan chairs in Japan than usual on account of the general prosperity. High-priced chairs are more in demand than cheap ones, and though it is understood that the output has considerably increased, prices are higher than last year by about 120 per cent. Chairs and other articles made of rattan, imported from Formosa, are commanding a ready sale even at very high prices. It is said there are practically no fixed prices, sellers making their own terms.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

An Important Position Occupied.

London, Aug. 9.
Our arrival in the vicinity of Chaulnes is specially significant. Chaulnes is within two miles of the central portion of the Peronne-Roye road, which is regarded as most important. If we reach it the Germans' position in the Montdidier pocket will be untenable. The Germans have recaptured Chipilly. The Canadians have captured Beaufort and Warvillers. Our patrols are beyond Foucaucourt on the 1916 Somme line. The total advance of the British Army is ten miles. Our infantry are now operating upon ground hitherto held by cavalry and tanks. The German losses, apart from prisoners, are very heavy. Our casualties are exceptionally light.

Allies Renew the Attack.

London, Aug. 9.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Allies renewed the attack on the whole battle-front southward of the Somme and progressed everywhere despite increasing resistance. The French, extending their front southwards, captured Pierrepont and the wood northwards. They also advanced four miles northwards and north-eastwards thereof. The Canadians and Australians, in an admirable dash, after capturing the outer defences of Amiens advanced two miles beyond, after severe fighting. Before evening the Franco-British reached the lines Pierrepont-Arville-Rosieres-Rainecourt-Morcourt, where fighting continues. Local fighting is reported northward of the Somme. The prisoners are now 17,000, and we have taken between two hundred and three hundred guns, including a heavy railway gun, large numbers of trench-mortars and machine-guns, immense stores and material, including a train. Our casualties are exceptionally light.

Montdidier Threatened.

Later.
Yesterday afternoon and evening the advance of the Allied armies continued on the whole front from southward of Montdidier to the Ancre. The French attacking southward of Montdidier during the afternoon captured Letronquoy, Lefretot and Assainvillers and are threatening Montdidier from the south-east. We took prisoner over two thousand in this sector. The Canadian and Australian divisions have taken Bouchoir, Mericourt and Lihons and entered Rainecourt and Procyart. In the evening Anglo-Americans attacked in the angle between the Somme and Ancre and met with immediate success. By nightfall all objectives were taken, including the village of Morlancourt and the high ground to the south-east. Enemy counter-attacks in this sector were beaten off after sharp fighting. The prisoners captured by the Allies since August 6 exceed 24,000.

Big Captures of German Material.

London, Aug. 9.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: This has been another day of good progress with the offensive considerably widened by the French operations north of Montdidier. Airmen report that the Germans are in considerable confusion in some places. Bodies of our cavalry, tanks and armoured cars are operating far ahead among the enemy positions, some of which are already evacuated. Tanks and armoured cars performed wonders yesterday. One of these dashed into Procyart and poured a stream of machine-gun bullets through the window of a room where a party of German officers was lunching. Another set fire and gutted a complete train and captured a Red Cross train with staff complete. Other armoured cars captured a transport column near Flamerville. The capture of German material is very heavy. Whole batteries of artillery may be seen exactly as they were very hurriedly abandoned. A wagon full of maps and papers was captured. Our airmen have done magnificent work, and have blown up bridges at Peronne and Brie. Prisoners have been captured from nine divisions. British troops are now returning to the attack between Chipilly and Mericourt.

Still Advancing.

London, Aug. 9.
A French communique states: Following up the advance on the right of the British Fourth Army, our troops to-day scored fresh successes. After breaking the resistance of the enemy they carried the villages of Pierrepont, Centoir, Hangest-en-Santerre and captured Arville. Our progress in this direction since yesterday morning attained a depth of fourteen kilometres. Besides a considerable quantity of material we captured four thousand prisoners. Our losses, like the British, were particularly light. On the Vesle the Americans captured Fismette, imprisoning a hundred.

The Gains Reviewed.

London, Aug. 9.
Thrown into confusion by the Franco-American troops between Soissons and Rheims and having scarcely arrived at the end of his retreating movements the enemy was again attacked this time east of Amiens and had to give up ground before the victorious advance of the Anglo-French troops. The new battle-front extends over both sides of the Somme in a north and south direction from south of Albert to north of Montdidier. A few days ago a series of local operations rendered the French troops nearly complete masters of the left bank of the Ancre. At the same time when the Germans were feeling they had ventured too far west of the Ancre on both sides of Albert they were bringing back their line along the river. Tuesday's attack took place over a 20 kilometres front from Morlancourt, east of the Ancre to Branches west of the Ancre. The Fourth British Army, under General Rawlinson, attacked north of the Luce and the First French Army, under General Debency, on the south, the latter over a front of about a dozen kilometres. Storming troops, French, Canadians, Australians and English, had been brought up to the spot at night. The artillery preparation lasted less than one hour. A great number of tanks took part in the action, preparing the way for the infantry. The enemy surprise was so complete that a Major General was taken whilst in bed and a German division was occupied carrying out relief orders when the attack was launched. In the morning a great part of the objectives had been reached. In the course of the afternoon the Allied troops' advance was accelerated, supported by light tanks and even cavalry, which put the retreating German columns to flight. The advance registers more than six kilometres on an average and reaches thirteen in the middle of the pocket formed by our front in the German positions. The situation is therefore completely reversed. Instead of the embarrassing salient the Germans made towards Amiens it is now the Allies' turn to thrust an angle into the enemy front. The first result of this offensive is to completely free Amiens. The front which was only fifteen kilometres away from this town is now twice as far. Fourteen thousand prisoners have already been taken, also numerous guns.

(Continued on page 7)

HOW MOSES DIED.

A Palestine Tradition.

According to the Palestine News the traditions about the burial place of Moses are numerous, especially as the Prophet did not cross the Jordan into the Promised Land. According to the most current of these traditions, God promised Moses to make his years of life as many as the hairs of an ox or a buffalo which the palm of his hand could cover and that he would die only when he himself wished to go down to the grave. When the time of Moses' death came, he having reached a very old age, Azael, the Angel of Death, appeared to him and called him to join his ancestors. But Moses refused, whereupon a dispute arose between them in which Moses lost his temper, struck Azael in the eye and put it out. Azael having complained to God, the Almighty restored the Angel's eye, but was not angry with his Prophet. Moses roamed about the environs of the Dead Sea, death following him like his shadow, until one day, when very exhausted, he found two men digging an oblong hole on the summit of the hill and asked what they were doing. In reply, one of them, who was Azael disguised, said that the Great King had ordered them to dig in that spot and extract the treasures hidden there. "Would you let me rest in this hole from the heat of the burning sun?" asked Moses and Azael granted his request. As soon as Moses lay down in the hole Azael gave him a beautiful apple, which he had no sooner smelt than he breathed his last. He was, therefore, buried in that grave and since then the mountain has been known by the name of Moses. The tradition is believed by the whole countryside and not only do thousands of the people participate in the processions and take up their residence during the week close to the spot of burial, but considerable numbers come in from outside throughout the seven days and join in the general festivities.

ARE YOU GETTING GOLD BEFORE YOUR TIME?

Consider Your Present State.

If you feel a growing dissatisfaction with life and ill-health seems to threaten you, without the symptoms of any specific disease showing, your nerves are probably undernourished because your blood is thin. Take a moment to examine your own case. Have you lost the ability to make a quick decision and take prompt action whenever necessary, or do you worry and hesitate in indecision and consume an undue amount of time over things that you need to do quickly? Are you prematurely old?

Don't let the arteries in your brain get hard; don't let this blood starve your nervous system. Proper diet for the first and a tonic such as Dr. Williams' pink pills for the second are what you need.

Thin blood is the cause of many troubles. The nerves become undernourished and neuralgia is a frequent accompaniment of anaemia. Good digestion without rich red blood is almost impossible, and soft stools from anaemia are frequently dyspeptic.

The purpose of Dr. Williams' pink pills is to build up the blood. They do this one thing and they do it well. For this reason they are an invaluable remedy in diseases arising from bad or deficient blood, as rheumatism, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, after-effects of influenza, and many nervous disorders. Begin your own rejuvenation to-day. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from chemists everywhere, also one bottle for \$1.50 (6 for \$8) from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The price includes postage. Free. Write a postcard to the above address for a free copy of a most useful little Health Guide.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned

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COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE.

Talkoo Defeat Kowloon.

At Talkoo on Saturday, the home team comfortably won their Lawn Bowls League match against Kowloon, being up on every rink. The scores were:—

Talkoo.	Kowloon.
O'Brien	Smyth
Grimshaw	Chapman
Gerrard	Harvey
Ferguson	Gow
(skip.)	(skip.)
Wallace	Hunter
Eldridge	Shaw
Morrison	Gray
Woberspoon	Russell
(skip.)	(skip.)
Hartwick	Hedley
W. Weir	Dixon
MacIsachlan	Owens
Hamilton	Edwards
(skip.)	(skip.)
33	16
77	53

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received from the Manila Observatory:—
August 10.—Cyclone or typhoon E. or northern Luzon less than 300 miles distant, direction unknown.

11 a.m. Aug. 11.—Cyclone or typhoon E. or northern Luzon less than 300 miles distant, moving N.N.W. or N.

11 p.m. Aug. 11.—Cyclone, or typhoon E. of Apari less than 300 miles distant, moving N.N.W.

10.45 a.m. Aug. 12.—Cyclone or typhoon N. E. of Apari, moving W.N.W. or N.W.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th, August 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Novels, Stationery, Picture Post Cards, Cherrywood Pipes, Tobacco Pouch, etc., etc., etc.

On view from Tuesday, the 13th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having acquired the whole of the houses in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, are prepared to make arrangements whereby any of their tenants, who desire to do so, may become the owners of the dwellings now in their occupation by purchasing them on the instalment system.

J. M. ALVES & CO.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Employment as PHYSICAL TRAINING or GYMNASIUM INSTRUCTOR (Evenings). Senior or Junior classes. Either sex. Previously employed Middlesex Educational Committee, London. Apply Box 1419 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."



YOU DRAG AGAINST YOUR OWN INTERESTS BY NOT ADVERTISING IN THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

s.s. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, August 15th, 1918 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th August, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 10th, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "IDOMENEUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 12th August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th August, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd September or they will not be recognized.

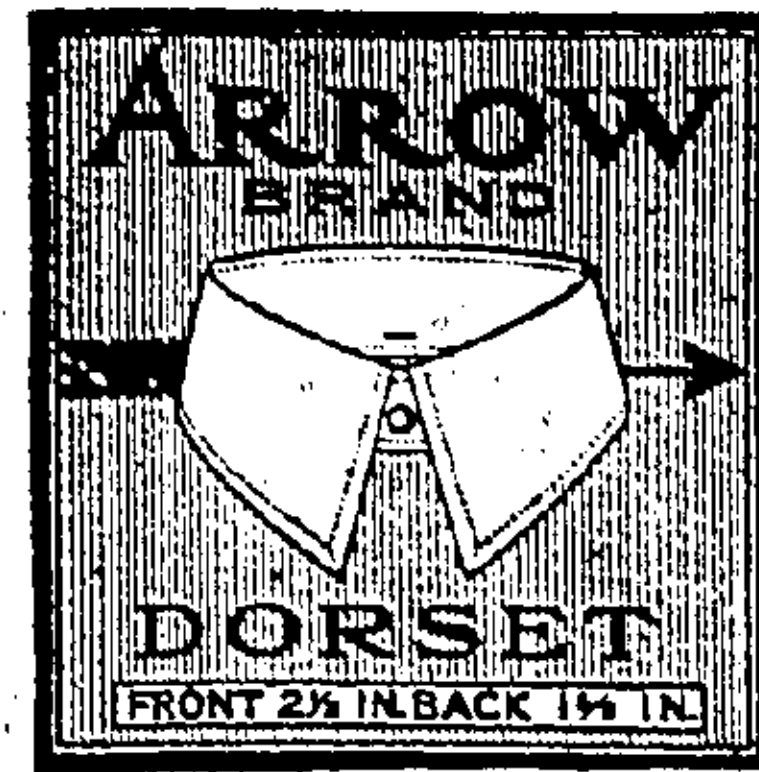
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1918.

THE LATEST



QUARTER SIZES 14 to 17 inches.

Stocked by

MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

16, DES VCEUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

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SILK TIES

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HANDKERCHIEFS

TO

MATCH.

UMBRELLAS

SILK SOCKS

WITH

TIES

TO

MATCH.

INSPECTION INVITED.

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PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$11.00

Bottle. \$1.00

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VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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Empress of Japan 11th Sept.	Key West	30th Nov.
Key West 12th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle 1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan 6th Nov.	Key West	26th Jan.

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s.s. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.

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Canton Road.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Inaba Maru T. 12,600	(SAT., 17th AUG., at 11 a.m.
	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	(WED., 4th SEPT., at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	(SAT., 17th SEPT., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	(SAT., 14th SEPT., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

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For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

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Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru FRI., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

* Fushimi Maru WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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PART AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000	18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TERO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	20th Oct.

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THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIO MARU	17,200	5th January.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

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Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	13th Aug. at 4 p.m.
NEWCHWANG	Paoting	14th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	18th Aug. at 11 a.m.
TIENSIN	Huichow	21st Aug. at 3 p.m.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong Aug. 12, 1918.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Yseldyk	Java	in port	13th Aug.	Nagasaki
Tidallap	Kobe	19th Aug.	23rd Aug.	Java
Tijiwong	Java & M'ar	24th Aug.	28th Aug.	Moji & Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	THUR., 15th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 20th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Taisang	Wed., 14th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 16th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipping	Tues., 20th Aug. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained via Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITAM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi, Haiphong, and Swatow.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having ample accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Ostion.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Concrete Ships in Norway.

The largest concrete ship yet built in Norway has been completed at Christiania for the Leiby S.S. by the Fougner Concrete Shipbuilding Company. The "Sier" is 145 ft. long, 27 ft. beam, and 13 ft. depth, and loads 60 tons. The ship was put through very severe tests, and has been temporarily placed in the coast trade.

New Blow to Dutch Shipping.

News was received recently that German warships had seized and taken into Swinemunde the Dutch ship Megrez, bound from Rotterdam for Sweden under charter of the Dutch Government to fetch a cargo of wood. The reason given for the seizure was that the vessel has no safe conduct from the Germans for the passage through the so-called safe zone. As a sequel to this action the Dutch Government ordered that no Dutch ships except coasting and fishing vessels should leave harbour. The German Government has refused to give further safe conducts to Dutch ships, probably as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the Dutch to conclude the economic agreement which is still the subject of negotiations.

American Diesel Engine Ships.

Although the United States have been the last to take up the building of Diesel engine vessels, great progress is being made in this department of shipbuilding and a number of craft fitted with this type of internal combustion engines have been turned out. The experience gained with the lower powers has led to a rapid increase in size until to-day Diesel engines are being built that equal anything turned out in Britain or on the Continent.

The largest Diesel engine motorship so far built in the United States is the twin-screw naval collier Maumee, of 14,500 tons displacement, propelled by two single-acting, two-cycle Diesel engines of 2,600 shaft horse-power each. The engines were built by the machinery division of the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York. Each set of engines has six cylinders with a diameter of 25.2 inches and a stroke of 47.3 inches. At a normal speed of 130 revolutions per minute the engines are designed to give the ship a speed of 14 knots. The vessel has been in active service for eight months, and during that time has made 18,000 miles without a hitch. The engines have proved very satisfactory in service, and have been ready to respond to any emergency. The only defect that has developed has been the cracking of some of the cylinder jackets, which is apparently due to lack of sufficient clearance between working liners and jackets. It is thought that additional clearance can readily be allowed, and that when this is done the engines will be ready for any service. The fuel economy is excellent, the consumption being less than one-half that required for the most economical steam plants. Ordinary navy fuel oil is used. The consumption is about 5 pounds of oil per shaft horse power for all purposes. The engines handle very well, and as the Maumee is a vessel engaged in service that requires repeated going alongside of vessels, docks, etc., the handling requirements are particularly severe. The weight of the installation is about the same as for a triple-expansion reciprocating steam plant, but, owing to the fuel economy, about 7 per cent. additional cargo-carrying capacity is available. The actual performance of the Maumee's engines has demonstrated that large Diesel engines present fewer difficulties in service than do small or medium installations, and there are no apparent reasons why the power per cylinder on the Maumee (about 500 horse-power) should not be doubled with entire success. This indicates that Diesel engines of 5,000 h.p. per engine are an entirely feasible proposition. For cargo-boats operating in localities where fuel oil is available, the Diesel engine admittedly has great advantages. The extra first cost can very likely be made up in the first year's operation. Certain special advantages of the Diesel installation may be mentioned as follows:—(a) The engine is ready to move in a few minutes; (b) Full power either ahead or backing is available any time; (c) No smoke or clinders, hence extreme cleanliness can easily be maintained (a particular advantage for passenger ships); (d) Regulation of speed is much easier and certain; (e) All stand-by losses are eliminated. Fuel consumption begins and ceases with movement of the engine.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS

Having retired from the FOREIGN BUSINESS, which has been taken over by the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co. under the terms of the new merger of Express Companies in the United States, all communications for WELLS FARGO & Co.—including travellers cheques—should be presented to the AMERICAN EXPRESS Co.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LD.
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To Owners, Captains & Engineers of
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SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM
OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

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SAIGON.

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ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
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BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE.
IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

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VIA SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
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Next departures from HONGKONG:

Steamer	Days	Sailings
To SAN FRANCISCO ORANGE	8.00	2nd Aug. 1918.
WILLIS	8.00	11th Sept.
REMBRANDT	10.00	28th Sept.

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

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CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "KOREA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 9th August, 1918, at 5 P.M.,
will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense, and delivery
must then be taken from the
Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining undelivered
on 12th August, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chaffed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where they will
be examined on 15th August,
1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 22nd August, 1918.

T. DAIGO,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1918.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 5.)
THE ALLIED SUCCESSSES IN FRANCE.

The "British Revenge."

London, Aug. 10.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on Friday evening, says: The front formed as a result of the French advance to-day is a large convex curve from Courtenouche to Rozieres and about eleven miles from Morisel to the west bank of the Aisne opposite Moreuil whence the French started yesterday morning. The enemy naturally is holding the flank of our attack in the region of Montdidier more obstinately than the centre. The columns of three German regiments with their staffs were captured in yesterday morning's surprise before the officers had time to don their dressing. One bolted, but French soldiers ran him down and brought him back. Fewer guns were taken by the French than the British because the Germans, anticipating the British attack, had transferred many guns north of the Amiens-Verdun road. What the Paris papers enthusiastically style the "British Revenge" is progressing in a fashion unprecedented in any British offensive hitherto. The advance has been slower north of the Somme than elsewhere the succession of ravines there favours defensive tactics, but our troops are back on their old lines south of the Somme. Generally speaking the salient has been broadened at both the apex and base by yesterday's successes and has now no seriously exposed flank. The Germans, as at the Marne, being driven into a great pocket south of the Somme with their backs to the river will need most desperate efforts to maintain themselves there while retirement will imperil the flank of the new positions to which they have been driven from the Marne.

The crucial point is Chaubais which is near an important road and railway centre and where the British advance has attained its greatest depth. Its capture is bound to precipitate the German withdrawal from Montdidier salient. Some experts think possible a German attempt to escape their difficulties by another drive on the Channel ports, but on the contrary it is pointed out that Marshal Foch's present thrust has precisely anticipated such a move by necessitating further inroads on Prince Rupprecht's reserves and as it is expected that Marshal Foch will now deal other rapid blows the prospects of any effective German retaliation are regarded as diminishing. This is practically admitted by German newspapers, which are now talking of new defensive strategy designed to spare men in the event of the development of the Allied offensive.

A French communiqué says: Our troops operating on the right of the British pursued their successes last night. We progressed east of Arras and captured Davescourt. Attacking south of Montdidier between Eyecourt-Lefretoy we took Rubescourt and Assinville and reached Favencourt.

The Position of the Americans.

London, Aug. 10.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, says the enemy very methodically sought out the problem of holding the heights beyond the Vesle. Once across the river our troubles perceptibly increased. The enemy withdrew the bulk of his automatics to the wooded slopes, leaving only a few in the corn where they could enfilade our advance from the river. Many of these were silenced by dozens of darters. When the outpost guns were disposed a bridgehead was formed and more troops got over. We advanced to the foot of the hills. We are now lying on the hillside practically in the open, the German gunners, watching every movement from a belt of trees above. Their invisible machine-guns have a clear field of fire. Our gunners are shelling theirs with gas but hitherto without sensibly keeping down their fire. The Americans were first across the river their engineers constructing trestle bridges from material cut down under fire.

Aerial Operations.

London, Aug. 10.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation: Our aeroplanes cooperated with other arms on the battle-front all day, signalled targets to the artillery and supplied our advance troops with ammunition from the air. They also dropped smoke-bombs before the tanks' line of advance, concealing their approach from the enemy. Flying low, our squadrons machine-gunned and bombed the retreating enemy, causing havoc among his masses of troops and transport, also tanks, junctions and bridges. We destroyed forty-eight aeroplanes and drove down seventeen others uncontrollable. Fifty-one British machines are missing mostly shot down from the ground. Our airman continued yesterday to co-operate with infantry, cavalry and tanks. They heavily bombed the Somme bridges day and night.

A French aviation communiqué says: Notwithstanding the dense mist and low clouds our air squadrons multiplied their reconnaissance over the enemy lines, frequently machine-gunning troops. Four enemy aeroplanes and four captive balloons were felled in air fighting. Ten tons of projectiles were dropped on railways in the region of Chaubais, Nesles, Ham and Roze.

ITALIAN AERIAL OPERATIONS.

Rome, Aug. 10.
Eight Italian aeroplanes commanded by Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Italian poet, flew over Vienna to-day and dropped manifestoes. All returned. A later message reports that one aeroplane was forced to land near Vienna owing to engine trouble.

An Italian naval official message says: Anglo-Italian air activities since 7th Aug. include the bombardment of military works at Durazzo twice, also of Cattaro, Santostino-di-Livenze and Pola. Fires erupted at Pola and Durazzo were visible fifty miles distant.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 9.
A British-Italian official message states: Our divisions carried out eight successful simultaneous raids between Asiago and Canove. We inflicted heavy casualties and prisoners 316, taking also six machine-guns and three trench-mortars. Our casualties were light. Our Air Force destroyed eleven hostile machines. One of ours is missing.

FLYING FROM ENGLAND TO EGYPT.

London, Aug. 10.
The Press Bureau reports that two Royal Air Force officers, accompanied by two mechanics, have just flown from England to Egypt on an ordinary service machine only halting once or twice for petrol, the flight being a piece of routine work. The distance flown is over two thousand miles and the pace was good throughout. This event gives full promise for the post-war development of British aviation.

BIG AMERICAN ARTILLERY PLANT.

Washington, Aug. 10.
The War Department announces that plans have been completed for the building of a great gun refining plant in France at a cost of thirty million dollars, comparable to Krupp's Essen works.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Silver is unchanged.

London, Aug. 10.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dispatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Nagasaki	Yieldyk	J.C.J. L.	3, Aug.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	3, Aug.
Newchwang	Peking	B. & S.	4, Aug.
Shanghai via Swatow	Taisang	J. M. Co.	14, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Aug.
Manila	Yuenhsang	J. M. Co.	16, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tungo M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	17, Aug.
Shanghai	Kaifeng	B. & S.	18, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	20, Aug.
Tientsin	Chipehing	J. M. Co.	20, Aug.
Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	21, Aug.
Java	Tilatjap	J.C.J. L.	23, Aug.
Manila	Loonsang	J. M. Co.	23, Aug.
Moji and Kobe	Tiliwong	J.C.J. L.	28, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	4, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.

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Arena A de la	Langberg Capt P F
Anders H R	Let E
Altera C O V	Lar on E
Flecker J J	Lenner Capt & Mrs
Baring J H	MacKean Dr G W
Branch Capt & Mr	Maolin H E
Burns N	Maoltyre N
Birrell J D	Meziers M
Birbeck R J	Nesoon Mr & Mrs W
Baxter H A	P
Brownell W G	Nicola J S
Bellies Mrs E R	Norris E C
Bout Mr & Mrs A L	Noble James
Brown L R	Osterberg H
Cumming Dr & Mr	Price H E
Chivers Mr & Mrs	Perry S S
Cameron E	Richie D
Courney J D	Rees Mrs F
Cayron H	Ray E H
Charoast L	Russell K C
Cornelissen Mr J	Rusbie V J S
Cornelissen Mr J	Renolds Mr & Mrs
Davis Mrs F E	S
Devall Mr & Mrs	Rickers Mr & Mrs S
Davis E B	Slade Mrs M
Dreyfus Mr & Mrs	Scyth C E
Desautel Madam E	Seaven E E
Ferguson W N	Spies A W P
Ferret J R D	Stubs A T
Fotherston D H	Sheehan Miss H
Gard Mr S	Street and Miss C I
Gray I	Steenby V
Hicks A	Starkey Mr & Mrs
Hall Capt T P	Stoll G
Hodgins Mrs A E	Sturges F M
Hooper A Sholto	Shaw E C
Harper C	Stamps Mr & Mrs
Harvey J E	S E C
Haurmann E	Thorp W C
Harding D J	Thomas Mr & Mrs
Hertz Mrs C H	G A
Halsani Miss S	Templeton C P
Henderson F B	Venables F W
James Capt R	Vint Thos
Jones E M	Wendberg G
Jaxer J G C de	Wyle Mr & Mrs B
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Cor W	Stephens Mr & Mrs B
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Lysell K J	Whitman B M

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Anderson Miss	Mattling R F
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Bair Mr	Moore Mrs
Bird C B	Moore Mrs
Blackburn O T	Mathison Mrs
Bisley T	Macaulay Mrs
Chiemann G L	McNeur Mr & Mrs
Churchill Miss	Nisbet Mr & Mrs II
Curry Mr & Mrs F W	A
Curry J A	Nightingale Mr
Coturn Mr & Mrs	Mrs C E
Cormack Mr	Ostovernow Mr
Cartridge Miss	Perkins T J
Dick Miss	Palman Lt Col & Mrs
Dunlop Miss	hursby
Edwards Miss	Per Mrs & Mrs A
Edwards Kenneth	Tedden Mrs
Mr & Mrs	Perry Miss D I
Franc R, M B E	Rodgers W W
Ever Mrs E M	Rodgers W W
Fumagalli Mrs	Reed E Comdr
Fellah Mrs	Rope Mr & Mrs
Gibson Campbell Dr	Roberts W E
M D D D	Smith Mr & Mrs A
Gubbay C S	Findlay
Galloway A D	Smoloff Mr & Mrs
Hind W B	Souza Mr & Mrs B
Hogg Mr & Mrs	ce
Hodges Mr & Mrs	Sherrin Lt
Mr & Mrs	Smith Mr & Mrs V
Mr & Mrs H A	Fundlay
Hancock H	Sweeny
Hayward Mr & Mrs	Squirel and Mrs
H E	Taylor Joseph Mr & Mrs
Hickson	Mrs
Holman Mrs	Ventura Major Gen
Johnson F B	Ventura Mrs
James Miss	Valle Major Mrs
Kastorie Sir Ellis	Torre de
	Wilcox Miss V M

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Caplan D E	Mrs T B
Drollete Mr & Mrs	Bolla Capt P H
G W	Robertson Mr & Mrs
Evans H W	Mrs John
Pitts Miss D	Routh Mr & Mrs W
Forbes E M	
Greenburg Mr & Mrs	Schase Mrs G A
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Birds W	McGee Mrs
Conroe Mr & Mrs	McArthur J
Coomes Miss A	Moore B J de
Cuth J C	Flammery Mrs W G
Chilane Mrs T B	Pennoyer F E
Edwards Mrs J D	Pearman H
Flammery A H	Richardson Mr & Mrs
Gregory T M	Mrs G E
Hammes G J	Bangter Mrs
Harwood G E	Stubbings
Hasthoke P	Underwood Mr & Mrs
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CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KOLYA."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 16th August will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 15th August at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 20th August, 1918, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THORESEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1918.

TO SAIL.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "CHINA."

will sail for Manila or about 27th August 1918.

For passage and freight

Apply to:—

O. H. RITTER,

Agent

Prince's Building, Ground Floor,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1918.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S.S. EQUATOR.

Ille T	Kahn A
Pranger Mr & Mrs	Lane G P
Joe	Lee Mrs F A
Burnum Sater J	Lee Mrs F A
James S J	Lewis W C
B R Lee Rev & Mrs	Madrigal J
K L	Mooser Mrs G
Carter Geo	Mooser Mrs G
Collings L V	Macphail J G
Cornwall A L	Macphail J G
Combs Miss A	Ormanoch Father: G
Cumey J F B	Pennoyer F E
Chuan T C	Quigano Father R
Coe Mr & Mrs	Quigano Father R
Cox F W	Rosenstock Mrs C W
Payer C D, Los	Rosenstock Mrs C W
Dani Wm	Rosenstock Mrs C W
Dean H W	Rosenstock Mrs C W
Evans Mr & Mrs	Rosenstock Mrs C W
Robt K	Rosenstock Mrs C W
Fry C D	Stuett F O
Fitzsimmons Dr A P	Stuett F O
Frost B	Stuett F O
Garnier Mrs J S	Stuett F O
Gutierrez Father L	Stuett F O
Gutierrez Mr & Mrs	Stuett F O
J	Stuett F O
Groves P E	Turner Mr & Mrs ES
Gasson M A W H	Turner Mr & Mrs ES
Gargen Miss A	Varona Father G
Gargen Miss M	Vijucuo J
Harris F W	Vestura Mrs W
Hedinger G G	Weyth D
Hors S	Weyth D
Holbrook Mr H	Weyth D
Henriques Mr & Mrs	Weyth D
	Weyth D
Johnson F A	Weyth D
Krueh J	Weyth D
	Weyth D

THE TRIBUNAL.

This Afternoon's Sitting.

The Tribunal again met this afternoon and considered the following cases:—

China Mining and Metal Co.
C. F. Starkey and A. N. D. Pullen, medically fit.
The following man of military age has been rejected as unfit for service:—F. O. Orush.

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Starkey said that the Company dealt with mining in the interior of China. The Company employed a considerable number of Chinese labourers, and had the support of the Board of Trade. As the Company was working in the Imperial and Colonial interests, absolute exemption was claimed for both men. The Company had been incorporated since the war. Mr. Starkey was a mining engineer and manager of the Company and Mr. Pullen was an analytical chemist, and both of them had to go very frequently into the interior. Mr. Starkey had served all through the South African War.

Major Morgan asked for the non-exemption of one, but after some consideration the Tribunal decided to grant both men exemption.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
C. E. Holmes (Indo-China S.N. Co.) medically fit.

The remaining fit men from this firm appeared before the Tribunal on the 5th and 31st July, 1918.

In this case, Mr. David Landale appeared for the Company and stated that Mr. Holmes was a marine engineer, who had recently been given a shore position to replace Mr. McMurray, the former Superintendent Engineer, who had gone to Bombay in connection with Government work. Mr. Holmes' work was entirely in connection with the requisitioned ships and was in Imperial interests.

Non-exemption was asked and Major Morgan made no claim, exemption being granted.

Messrs. Broadard, Mopin and Co.
L. Jack, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age in this firm.

Mr. W. O. Jack appeared with Mr. L. Jack and it was stated that no exemption was asked for. Mr. Jack had only just reached the age of eighteen, and had volunteered to go before. He was the senior sergeant in the Odet Corps, and was a civil engineer, asking to be recommended for a commission in the Royal Engineers.

No exemption was granted and Mr. Jack was referred to Major Morgan as regards military matters.

Messrs. Paula Davis and Co.
E. O. Norris, medically fit.
The following man of military age has been rejected as unfit for service:—A. W. P. Spiers.

Mr. Norris appeared himself and the Chairman remarked that neither the firm nor Mr. Norris asked for exemption. Mr. Norris went before the Military Service Commission last year, when he was employed by the Hongkong Electric Company, when he could not be spared. He had had considerable military training in the London Irish Rifles.

Mr. Norris asked for temporary exemption until October 12, and this was granted.

Mr. H. J. Nairn.
Further consideration of the case of Mr. H. J. Nairn, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

Mr. Young appeared for the firm, and the Chairman stated that after the last hearing of Mr. Nairn's case, when it was decided that he could be spared, certain other facts were brought to their notice and on this they had decided to reconsider the case. Those new facts were that Mr. Nairn was the only man in the firm's office that had been engaged on and fully understood the whole of the accounts of the controlled steamers and that his retention was necessary to do the extra Government work that was involved. The Tribunal had carefully considered all the papers that had been sent in connection with the case, and they were now prepared to grant

WAR SAVINGS.

A Record Month's Subscriptions

The twentieth list of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association shows that during last month a record amount of War Loan was purchased, amounting in value to no less than \$274,809 (Straits currency). The membership of the Association has now reached 1,830.

The total received to date in Hongkong currency is \$1,698,165, in addition to which the following amounts have been received during the month:—In Straits currency, \$43,510.15 (making the total \$259,347.51); in sterling, \$378 16s. 3d. (making the total £7,036 11s. 10½d.); in gold currency, \$765.80 (making the total \$1,556.24); in francs, Frs. 4,840 (making the total Frs. 5,340); in Taels, Tls. 128 (making the total Tls. 434).

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Fort Captured.
Chun King-ming, the commander on the eastern front, has reported that the forts in the neighbourhood of Wengkong have been recaptured.

The Floods.
Owing to the continuous heavy rains a great deal of damage has been done to the houses in the city, while those villages on the north-west outskirts of the city are flooded. All the vegetable gardens have been destroyed, and thousands of villagers are deprived of their means of living.

A report from Shin Hing states that the river has risen by 13 feet and the water has reached as far as the city gates, while the dykes are in a very dangerous condition.

Robbers Discovered.
It has been discovered that the big robbery which happened outside Sanhui city a few days ago was the work of robbers whose den is in the Ku Tau Hill. The Authority has ordered two gunboats and several hundreds of soldiers with machine-guns to attack them.

Mr. Nairn exemption, conditional on his continuing to perform his present work.

Further Matters.
The Chairman said that since the hearing of Messrs. Leigh and Orange's case before the Appeal Tribunal on Thursday they had received a letter from a gentleman in the Colony with regard to the statement that the firm was the only firm that had had experience of dock work.

The Chairman read the letter which stated that the writer, who desired his name not to be published, had had seventeen years experience of that class of work in the Admiralty and that another gentleman in the Colony had had even longer experience. He thought that the statement made should be corrected.

The Chairman also read a letter from the Government, saying that Mr. Eldon Potter had taken over the duties of Assistant District Officer as suggested at the Tribunal; that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank had released three fit men for three unfit men, two being in the Government Service; that Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, who had once been prepared to accept an unfit Government servant and release a fit man, did not now seem to require man, and that Mr. Hamilton was doing the duties of Supervisor of the Outdoor Revenue Department, by which two men had been released. The letter gave full details of what had been done in all these cases.

The Chairman also stated that there appeared to be a manifest desire that men leaving for service should have their positions kept open for them when they returned. They knew that a great many firms were keeping positions open, and the Tribunal strongly urged firms to do so in every case, so as to free the men going from anxiety.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

Two Indian Sergeants Charged.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, Indian Sergeants B144 and B152 were charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, on three counts, with neglect of duty on the morning of July 17th at Tai O.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted and Mr. R. E. Bellios (instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner) appeared for the defence.

Mr. King, in opening the case, said he wished to withdraw the third charge against the second defendant, as he went to Castle Peak to summon help. He said that he was going to prove that the two defendants were sleeping in their rooms, near the charge room, and, on hearing the shots, instead of reaching for their arms, which were quite near, they bolted away. He was also going to prove that they knew that Sergt. Glendinning was murdered.

His Worship asked Mr. King how he was going to prove it, and he replied that B152 informed Sergt. Perkins of the fact on board the Police launch. He (Mr. King) said that defendants were aware that Mrs. Glendinning was in the station, and that she had lost an eye on account of defendants' action. He said, allowing for a quarter-of-an-hour from the time that the first two shots were fired at Sergt. Glendinning till the time B18 shot at Mrs. Glendinning, defendants could have checked the further crimes committed by B18. He did not propose calling Mrs. Glendinning as a witness.

Sergt. Perkins, in giving evidence, said that he was the Police Officer in charge of Police Launch No. 2. On July 17, at about 1.40 p.m. he heard four blasts from the Tai O ferry launch Yew Sang. He was at that time at Tung Nam. Immediately on hearing the four blasts he proceeded alongside the Yew Sang and B152 informed him that Sergt. Glendinning had been murdered. He then proceeded to Tai O and saw smoke issuing out from the station, and on landing he went to the eastern side of the station and found it locked. He then went to the back of the station and was not able to see anything, as the smoke was rather thick. He again came to the eastern gate and with a hatchet (which he procured from the boat-shed) he broke open the lock. He then went to the rescue of Mrs. Glendinning and the child, and, this being accomplished, he went into the Indian quarters and found B18 lying dead from a wound. He then proceeded to the charge-room and found Sergt. Glendinning dead in a chair.

Answering Mr. King, witness said that if a man approached from the pier to the station he would be under fire from the charge-room at about ten yards away from the gate; whereas if he approached from the back of the station he would be in full view of the room whilst the man inside would have to come out to fire at him. He said that when he landed at Tai O he saw about three or four Indians standing on the pier. He could not swear whether B144 was there, as they were in mufti. He also said that making allowance for the wind a man in a sailing boat would take to reach the Yew Sang in about an hour's time, and in a rowing boat he would also take about the same time if there was a moderate tide. Mr. King then told His Worship that he would roughly take the time from which B152 left Tai O at about 12.30 p.m. Sergt. Perkins said that he armed the Indians with rifles that he had, and left P.O. Cassim in charge of Tai O Station, when he left for Hongkong.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bellios, witness said that a man could not, with his hands, break open the gate, but if he had a hatchet he simply had to break away the wire and the lock would come out.

The case is proceeding.

500 Divorce Cases.

Mr. Justice MacCardie, who has been engaged in hearing divorce cases, remarked recently that over 500 undefended cases had been disposed of during the Easter term.

WAR COMFORTS.

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

Mrs. Hickling, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Branch of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, forwards the following report for July:—

City Hall Work Party (under Mrs. Lummer)—July 24. One case packed and sent to the 48th General Hospital, Alexandria. 16 pairs of pyjamas, 30 vests, 102 shirts, 8 bedjackets, 47 shrouds, 16 dos. handkerchiefs, 2 pairs of bedboots, 5 pairs of slippers, 5 linen coats (worn), 4 mops, 6 dozen food covers, 10 scrubbers and 30 towels. July 30.—One case packed and sent to the 48th General Hospital, Alexandria.—16 dressing gowns, 13 mosquito nets, 24 towels, 54 pairs of pyjamas, 40 open back shirts, 76 shirts, 23 scrubbers, 32 vests, 14 surgical shirts, 1 quilt, 12 pairs of slippers, 6 pairs of bedboots, 33 milk covers, 2 shrouds, 4 dozen handkerchiefs, 4 reversible bedjackets, 1 bed jacket, 1 cap and 4 mufflers. July 18.—One case was packed and sent to Miss Rutherford, Woolwich, containing 16 dressing gowns, 10 surgical coats, 21 pairs of slippers, 6 pairs of bedboots, 5 pairs of knee caps, 1 pair of operation stockings, 80 pairs of pyjamas, 6 open backed shirts, 76 bedjackets, 6 shirts, 53 vests, 8 reversible bedjackets, 20 small pillows, 40 packets of bandages, 5 head bandages and 8 scrubbers; two cases to Mesopotamia containing 298 pairs of socks, 55 pairs of knee caps, 7 pairs of gloves, 5 pairs of mittens, 30 pairs of mufflers, 28 pairs of caps and 7 dos. handkerchiefs; Also a quantity of reading matter given by Messrs. Kelly and Walsh; also to Egypt 6 pairs of bedboots, 6 pairs of knee caps, 1 white cap and 1 muffler.

"Our Little Bit Society" (under Mrs. Green).—To Miss E. A. Rutherford, Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, London S.E. 18, containing 192 suits flannel pyjamas, 25 sleeveless sweaters, 36 mufflers, 200 ear and eye bandages, 50 pairs cloth slippers, 3 white woollen caps, 780 roller bandages, 58 flannel vests, 32 mops and 145 milk covers.

Union Church Working Party (under Mrs. Macdonald).—72 parcels, each containing 1 shirt, 1 pair socks, 1 handkerchief, 1 towel, 1 cake soap, 1 tooth brush, 1 dental cream, 2 tin cigarettes; also 2 parcels each containing 2 pairs of socks and 1 shirt.

Catholic Women's League (under Miss Loureiro).—35 pairs socks, 38 pairs bed socks, 26 mufflers, 50 knitted scrubbers, 108 food covers, 38 khaki handkerchiefs, 6 small pillows and covers, 18 dos. swabs and 1128 rolled bandages.

Peak Club Working Party (under Mrs. Sutherland).—558 roller bandages, 60 many-tail bandages, 192 shell swabs, 772 sponge swabs, 192 gauze swabs.

Helen May Institute (under Mrs. Jordan).—684 rolled bandages, 5 cap bandages, 8 pairs socks and 150 swabs.

Acknowledgments.
The following letters have been received:—
Headquarters
China Command,
Hongkong 29th July 1918.
Dear Madam,
Lieut. Colonel John Ward, O.M.G., M.P., has asked me to convey the thanks of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 25th Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, to the ladies of Hongkong for their untiring efforts in supplying the splendid gift of mufflers, which will be distributed to all ranks.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) G. BARRELL
Major.
D.A.A. & Q.M.G. China Command.

Wellington Barracks,
Hongkong 31st July, 1918.
Dear Madam,
I am writing, on behalf of the detachment of N.C.O.s and men of my unit who will shortly be leaving this Command, to thank you and the Union Church Working Party for the magnificent case of parcels of comforts for them, which you have so kindly

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report dated June 13, state:—

Gold.
The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a trifling increase of \$44,745, as compared with last week's return.

Information has come to hand from New York that gold to the value of \$15,000,000 has been received from Canada, for account of the British Government.

The Transvaal gold output for May 1918 amounted to \$3,148,915 as compared with \$3,310,618 in May, 1917 and \$3,046,045 in April 1918.

Currency.

The following extract is taken from the issue of the New York Chronicle dated May 7th, 1918:—"The U. S. Treasury on May 7th approved designs for what is described as the nation's first war-time currency. Federal Reserve Bank notes of \$1 and \$2 denominations. They will be put in general circulation about July 4th. The war period is reflected in the reverse side of the \$2 note on which is depicted one of the newest battleships. The face of the \$2 note bears a portrait of Thomas Jefferson. The face of the \$1 note will carry a portrait of George Washington, and the reverse side a design of the spread-eagle, clenching, in war-like attitude, the American flag. The bills are intended to replace silver certificates, Tls. 30,000,000 of which have been withdrawn from circulation in the last two weeks, as the silver which secured them was melted into bullion under the new silver act."

Silver.
No change has taken place in the price. The tone continues good, especially now that the Shanghai Exchange has risen to a point closely approximating that at which silver purchase for China might become profitable.

The scarcity of silver on the Continent is suggested by a report that current silver coin is being melted down in Holland in order to provide material for industrial purposes. In normal times, such an operation could not have been profitable in Holland unless the local quotation for silver had exceeded the parity of 602½ per oz. std.

There is a reduction of 91 laos in the silver holding of the Indian Treasury, (as given in the Indian Currency Returns that follow), but the amount of silver on the way from the United States is considerably less, and the total within India has increased by a couple of crores.

(In laos of rupees) May 22, May 31, June 7.

Notes in Circulation ... 10792 11153 11162

Reserve in silver coin and Bullion ... 1311 1556 1465

Gold coin and Bullion in India ... 1945 1911 1909

Gold out of India ... 270 270 270

The stock in Shanghai on the 1st June consisted of about 29,500,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 dollars, as compared with about 31,300,000 ounces in sycee and 15,000,000 dollars on the 25th May. Quotations for bar silver per oz. June 7, 48. 7/8d. cash; June 8, 48. 7/8d. cash; June 10, 48. 7/8d. cash; June 11, 48. 7/8d. cash; June 12, 48. 7/8d. cash; June 13, 48. 7/8d. cash; average, 48. 3/8d.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

got together. They will be much appreciated by them and will be a reminder of the kind thoughts of those friends they leave here, when they return to sterner duties.

Remaining
Yours very sincerely
(Signed) MORTON W. BUOK,
Capt. R. E.
O. O. Coy., R.E.

THE BLACK PIG.

An "Evil Omen" For Ireland.

The Roscommon correspondent of the Manchester Guardian recently wrote:—

On Wednesday evening last week the town of Strokestown was all astir over a strange story that was told by some people from Kilturban, a little over two miles away, who had come to town. According to their story a little girl named Bairne, aged about 12 years, saw what she described as a black pig come up out of a crack or small hole in the ground near the schoolhouse, and commence to walk about the stump of an old tree that had been cut down recently in a little grove convenient to the public road.

The girl ran down to the school and told the teacher (Mr. Beirne), who came to the spot, but failed to see the animal, the child persisting all the time that it was there and actually walking across the master's boots. Other children of the same age and younger were called, and each of them cried out simultaneously, "Oh, look at the black pig." "She is eating grass," "She is spitting," "She is walking on your boots," &c. The news spread rapidly through the district, and a large number of men and women gathered to the spot, but, all of them declared that they could see nothing but the grass and old trees.

On Thursday the little girl again declared that they could see the pig quite plainly walking around the old tree-stump, but on this occasion accompanied by six little bonhams, three of them trotting on each side of her.

Again the adults present stated that they could see nothing unusual, but the children insisted that the pig and bonhams were there all the time, and that some of those present had actually touched the pig with their hands when they stretched them forth. The same children, and others from a good distance away, stated that they again saw the pig and young ones on Friday last, but not since.

The affair caused an extraordinary sensation all over North and South Roscommon. The appearance of the pig was said by the old people to portend disaster for Ireland. A number of old people who studied the prophecies of St. Columcille say that the "black pig" is referred to in them as an evil omen for Ireland, and that the is to travel through a certain part of the country west of the River Shannon before being killed or banished. Others say that the appearance of the pig is the forerunner of a rising in the North to fight against Home Rule.

The legends associated with the appearance of the black pig are extremely numerous, but perhaps the most interesting is that quoted by Mr. W. F. De Viemes Kana. He states that the black pig eventually settled at Osta after being chased by St. Patrick over half of Ireland. When he came to Grauard, Co. Longford, he crossed by Roakey, swam the river Mair, a tributary of the Shannon, at Mackinagh, and then ran by way of Grange to Kilturban, where St. Patrick finally captured him and commanded him to stay until the years of the Great War.

He was then to appear three times, and if he could run from there back to Kilturban he would be great trouble in Ireland. This trouble would be averted if he were shot by a cast-eyed marksman, and the only place where the marksman would have a chance of killing him is at Bonny-a-glass, a field behind the rectory at Kilturban, and running from the rectory gate to the cross-roads on the Tully side. "All legends agree that in the years of the Great War there would be trouble in Ireland."

The Health Return.
During Saturday there were notified one fatal case each of plague and enteric, both victims being Chinese.

Trade Returns.
We have received a copy of the Trade Returns for the first half-year of 1918 which have been compiled by the Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Office and are now obtainable from the Government printer, Messrs. Norrish & Co., at the price of 50 cents a copy.

Whist Drive.
The usual fortnightly whist drive of the Royal Naval Cadet Club will be held tomorrow night at the Royal Naval Cadet Club Theatre.

Property Sale.
At 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at his sales rooms in Duddell Street, Mr. G. P. Lammer will sell by auction the leasehold property, known as Blackhead's Soap Works. Full particulars of the property are shown in our advertising columns.

FLYING ACROSS ATLANTIC.

Next Summer Should See Achievement.

Washington, June 21.—Big American air and seaplane should be flying across the Atlantic to reach the front by next summer, Major Gen. W. Byrd, of the British Air Ministry, said today, in a formal statement to the press. He is in Washington to co-operate with American aircraft officials and believes that a pioneer transatlantic flight should be attempted without delay.

"An enterprise which must be carried out as soon as possible," General Branker said "is the flight of the Atlantic. There is really no reason why a considerable number of big airplanes and seaplanes should not cross the Atlantic during next summer."

General Branker disclosed that the British Air Council had definitely decided upon transatlantic aircraft flights in order to find a route for the movement of American-made aircraft to the front. His mission in this city has to do with arrangements for the pioneer flight in which it is hoped the United States Government will co-operate.

It is expected the initial flight will be made during the coming autumn in a machine of British make, probably a sea boat starting from Newfoundland and touching at the Azores and Portugal, before arriving in Ireland. It has been estimated that the trip can be made in forty hours of flying. Plans under consideration call for crews of four men, composed of an engineer, a relief of pilots, and a navigating officer.

General Branker said the flight depended upon three factors: Engine reliability, weather, and successful weather forecasting. In his conferences with American officials, it has been determined that very accurate forecasts of weather for the whole course can be made and the new British high-power Rolls-Royce engine has fully demonstrated its reliability. Either a seaboat or a large airplane equipped with two of these 375 horse-power engines, the General said, would have ample engine power to make the trip probably at an average altitude of 5,000 feet. Liberty motors are of higher horsepower, but have not yet been used in sufficient quantity in the opinion of British officials, to make certain their reliability. They are convinced, however, that by next year the motor will have been learned so fully by operation and manufacturers that it will be the machine relied upon to carry to Europe the long-range bombing planes of American manufacture, upon which the British are very largely relying in the determination to carry bombing raids to Berlin.

It was also disclosed that the British have recently developed a new airplane engine, which marks a greater stride forward in the single-seated combat machines than any previous development. It is known to have attained a speed of 141 miles an hour, and is believed to have exceeded 150 miles an hour at an altitude of 3,000 feet. The best previous speed of fighting planes has not been more than 135 miles per hour.

Gen. Branker commended the spirit and dash of American aviators under training, and predicted they would make efficient pilots. British pilots are now generally accepted, he added, as having proved themselves "superior on the whole" to other pilots in France, and "certainly superior to the Germans."

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGO-FRENCH DRIVE.

London, August 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that, on a front of 20 kilometres, between Morlaucourt and Montdidier, by three o'clock we had reached all our objectives and captured 100 guns and 7,000 prisoners. The advance, which was to a depth of between four and five miles, reached seven miles at one point. The ground gained being immediately in front of Amiens, its strategic importance is obvious. The attack completely surprised the Germans and has upset whatever plans they had formed. The result may be taken as an indication of the complete change in the military position which has occurred recently.

London, August 9.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our progress on the battle front continues. The French have taken Fresnoy-en-Chaussée. The British are now eastward of Le Querrel and Caix. The enemy is vigorously resisting northward of the Somme. There was fighting between Chippilly and Morlaucourt. The Allies have captured upwards of 14,000 prisoners. The number of guns cannot yet be estimated. The enemy continued to evacuate his forward positions in the Lys Valley, and our line was advanced between the Lys and Bourre river, north-westward of Merville, to a maximum depth of 2,000 yards. We held Laon, Le Corneil, Mello, Quantin-le-Petit, Pasant and Lésart. We advanced our line a short distance on upwards of a thousand yards front northward of Kemmel, taking over 30 prisoners.

London, August 9.

The Franco-British advance, which continues, has reached a maximum depth of 11 miles. Cavalry, armoured cars and tanks are preceding the infantry, and have arrived within a mile of Chaubert junction. Ten thousand prisoners so far have been counted.

London, August 8.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—This morning's battle developed a success the strategic consequences of which cannot yet be measured. The tanks drove the enemy from trench positions and machine-gun posts and enabled our infantry to establish themselves. Our barrage was wonderful, the German front line being smashed up by a few minutes' shelling. One Corps captured 2,000 prisoners early in the morning, and one division had counted nearly 1,000 prisoners by six o'clock.

London, August 9.

The heavy blow delivered by Sir Douglas Haig yesterday is regarded not as an attempt to break through, but as part of a great strategic plan which Marshal Foch is carrying out. Now that he has the initiative in the purpose of further relieving Amiens and recovering perfect freedom for manoeuvre, Marshal Foch, by maintaining an offensive pressure on the Germans, not merely embarrases them in a desperate delay in the battle they are fighting on the West in order to secure their retreat across the Aisne, but is threatening their general position, for if pushed far enough in yesterday's attack it may compel the withdrawal of the enemy from the apex of the Montdidier salient, which threatens both Paris and Amiens. Such a development, however, is a pure speculation at the present stage. The results already gained are sufficiently remarkable in themselves, in view of the waterlogged ground, and the fact that the enemy was completely surprised in the sector in which he fought hardest to conquer, and which, as his recent counter-attack on the Ancre showed, is regarded as most important. Much gratification is expressed in London and Paris at entrusting Field-Marshal Haig with the command of the operation, showing a new development in the principle of unity of command. The 27th, 108th, and 43rd Divisions belonging to Prince Rupprecht's Army suffered very heavily, whilst the 107th, which only came into line last night, was badly cut up. Our casualties, considering the importance of the operations, were very light. By 7.30 a.m. the tanks had cleared out the enemy from Cieray, and our artillery had pushed forward so rapidly that one brigade in action went forward of the old front line within twenty minutes. By 11.15 we entered Bayonvillers. The enemy's only determined stand was made around Morlaucourt, where heavy fighting is in progress. Throughout the day the enemy counter-attacked several times, but without result.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Our air squadrons did good work reconnoitring and harassing the retreating enemy. The prisoners are mostly of a good type of soldier and are representative of some of the best elements of the German Army. Our total casualties, including walking and slightly wounded, are only about three-fifths of the number of prisoners counted up to three o'clock yesterday. This morning the French and British resumed the battle in fine weather and under excellent campaigning conditions. The Germans are blowing up ammunition dumps and burning stores, freely indicating their preparations to continue the retreat.

London, August 9.

It is significant that the universal theme in the letters found on the captured prisoners is the weakness of the German resistance, which, if confirmed, would countenance adventurous methods. In the American General Pelain has the very instrument for adventure. A prisoner, asked why he had not surrendered sooner, replied, "The Americans are madmen. We dare not surrender sooner." From Brienne to beyond Bazoches the Rheims-Soissons road runs to the north of the river and railway. The troops that crossed this sector have rushed the advance as far as this highway and have defeated an enemy counter-attack which was repeated twice.

London, August 9.

Mr. Lloyd George, arriving at Cardiff last night, en route to an Eisteddfod, read a telegram he had just received to a huge crowd on the platform, remarking, "We are smashing through."

Paris, August 9.

Gen. Potain, in an Order to the troops, says:—After four years your efforts and trials are beginning to bear fruit. The invader has been smashed in his fifth attempt to withdraw, his man-power is diminishing, and his morale is tottering. He concludes, "Your tenacity and bravery will compel victory."

London, August 9.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing at 6 o'clock last evening, states:—The battle on the Ancre line is progressing well on the whole front of the attack. Our troops have established themselves on the plateau overlooking the Ancre Valley from the east, and are deploying thereon for a continuation of the attack. There is every reason for confidence. It must be remembered that a series of important local operations were carried out on this front between August 2nd and August 5th which were most successful in pushing back the Germans and taking prisoners. General Debeney since then has not relaxed the pressure, with the result that he held the banks of the Ancre from Branches to and beyond Frégicourt when the attack began to-day.

Paris, August 9.

A communique states:—There is no change on the battle front. South of the Somme there was some enemy artillery firing at night-time. Enemy raids in Champagne, in the regions of Prose, Hancourt, and S'-ousin, were repulsed.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGO-FRENCH DRIVE.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on August 9, says:—The night of the 8th. was comparatively quiet on the new battlefield. Our cavalry patrols, accompanied by "whippet" tanks, are reported by airmen far out in the blue. The infantry advance in many places is only checked by the physical inability to push on further. Prisoners confess that the attack was a complete surprise. The roads in many cases had been mined, but so rapid was our advance that the enemy had no time to touch these off. The liaison between the French and the British was perfect, showing admirable staff work. One of the stirring spectacles of the day was when a body of Canadian "Horse", working around a large force of the enemy which was making a desperate stand, got into touch with French cavalry at a gallop, and thus completed the cutting off of the Germans.

London, August 9.

This evening's battle situation shows that the average depth of penetration is eight miles on a front of twenty miles. The latest news reveals that the advance is being continued. Between Morlaucourt and Chippilly a bitter struggle is being waged in which the British have been unable to maintain all their gains. The push is proceeding along the Verdun and Rye road. The French have captured Hangeat, Arville, Outoire, and Pierrepont, advancing four miles on a front of nine miles. Yesterday's maximum advance reached the remarkable depth of over twelve miles, and this was accomplished by the cavalry mentioned by Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, which reached a line from Framerville to Libons thus pushing on four miles ahead of the infantry. One thousand tanks participated yesterday.

London, August 9.

The prisoners taken up to mid-day totalled seventeen thousand, including four thousand captured by the French. Over two hundred guns have been counted.

London, August 9.

The situation at Morlaucourt is obscure and it is noteworthy that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig does not confirm its capture reported last evening. It is on the extreme British left where the enemy's resistance is strongest. A number of fierce counter-attacks are developing to-day, one of which resulted in the loss of Chippilly.

London, August 10.

A German wireless official message states:—The enemy attacked with strong forces on August 8 between the Ancre and the Avre. Favoured by thick fog he forced his way with Tanks into our infantry and artillery lines. We threw him out of our positions north of the Somme and between the Somme and the Avre our counter-attacks brought him to a standstill. We suffered losses in prisoners and guns and took prisoners among the English, Australians, Canadians and French.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

London, August 7.

The long-range bombardment of Paris was again resumed to-day.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Tokio, August 9.

Premier Terauchi, in an interview, said that conditions might arise under which it would be necessary for the Allies to despatch additional troops to Siberia, and that the country must be prepared for any emergency.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

London, August 9.

Parliament has adjourned until October 5th.

KILLED IN ACTION.

London, August 9.

Lieutenant Lamb, son of Commissioner Lamb, of the Salvation Army, has been killed in action.

LABOUR DELEGATION REFUSED PASSPORTS.

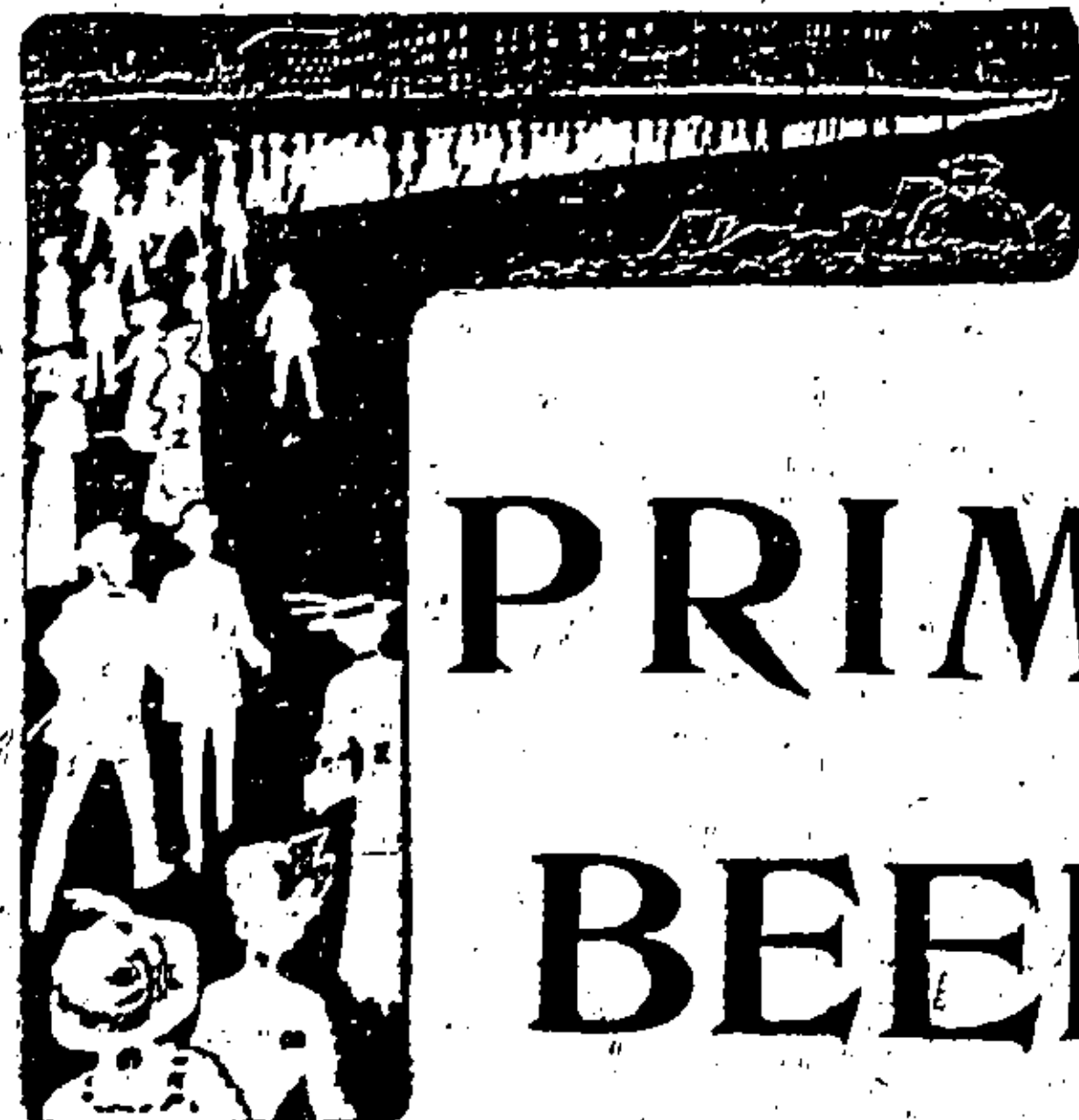
London, August 9.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades' Union Congress and the Labour Party Executive in London yesterday considered documents received from the Austro-German Socialists and appointed a Delegation of four to go to Switzerland to confer with the Dutch Socialist Troelstra regarding the accuracy of the documents. Subsequently, it was announced that the War Cabinet had refused to issue passports to the Delegation.

(Continued on Page 10.)

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PRIMO BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Tin via Hongkong.

Preceded by the advance in the official price of copper in the United States and Great Britain, the talk of Japan's intervention has stimulated the copper market, and the market for other metals has also become active. Certain large holders have become very chary of selling copper, especially electrolytic copper, and quotations have risen to Yen 75 for electrolytic copper to Yen 73 for 99 per cent. copper. It is reported that large American orders for tin have arrived in Hongkong, London quotations rising to \$339. The domestic market has also become active, and Yen 335 is quoted for Singapore tin and Yen 330 for Hongkong-Japan tin.

Japanese Match Trade.

Before the war the foreign demand for Japanese matches was chiefly restricted to China, India, Hongkong, and Singapore, sales being made chiefly through Chinese merchants save a few large Japanese firms such as the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Nippon Menka Kaisha. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, sold only the output of the Japan Match Company, while the Nippon Menka Kaisha was the agent for the Takikawa and Kyosui Match Factories, and thus the two large exporters have been competing with each other. The war has paralysed the match trade of Sweden, and as a result the demand for Japanese matches in Australia, Russia, and America greatly increased, while more recently increased shipments of matches have been made to England and France.

Isinglass.

In the early part of this year there were very brisk exports of isinglass from Japan to England, and prices advanced to about ¥200 for first quality. In fact, exports to England in the first six months of this year amounted to no less than 1,300,000 lbs. This is a figure seldom reached. These exports, however, have now practically ceased. Prices have accordingly declined to ¥180 for first quality and to ¥170 for second for the European market, while first quality for the Chinese market is quoted at ¥160. Not only have exports to England stopped but there are no large transactions for other markets, though a small amount of business has been done, 1,000 lbs. being shipped to Shanghai. Another 1,000 lbs. is to go to Java before the end of this month. The present stocks on the domestic market are estimated at 200,000 lbs.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	.....	3/5
Demand	.....	3/5 3/16
30 d/s	.....	3/5 5/16
60 d/s	.....	3/5 7/16
4 m/s	.....	3/5 9/16
T/T Shanghai	.....	Nom.
T/T Singapore	.....	147 1/4
T/T Japan	.....	151 1/4
T/T India	.....	Nom.
Demand, India	.....	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	.....	81 1/4
T/T Java	.....	155 1/4
T/T Marks	.....	Nom.
T/T Francs	.....	4.65 1/4
Demand, Paris	.....	4.66

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	.....	3/6 3/4
4 m/s. D/P	.....	3/6 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	.....	3/6 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	.....	3/6 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	.....	82 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	.....	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	.....	4.83
6 m/s. Francs	.....	4.88
Demand, Germany	.....	—
Demand, New York	.....	81 1/2
T/T Bombay	.....	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	.....	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	.....	Nom.
Demand, Manila	.....	163 1/4
Demand, Singapore	.....	147 1/4
On Haiphong	.....	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	.....	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	.....	45
Sovereign	.....	5 7/8
Gold Leaf, per oz.	.....	43.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	.....	48 13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:		
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par.	
" 10 "	"	
" 5 "	"	1 1/2 prem.
Canton "	"	5 1/2 dis.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—Francs 45,000,000. Paid up " 22,500,000 (1/2 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 11,250,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Bartholot. General Manager—A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, PEKING, SAIGON, TIENTSIN, HAIPHONG, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

In FRANCE, Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON—London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK—Redmond & Co. Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange. M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Queen's Road. Tel. 1440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	STREET	TIME
10 A.M.	10 A.M.	10 M.	10 M.
11 A.M.	11 A.M.	11 M.	11 M.
12 A.M.	12 A.M.	12 M.	12 M.
1 P.M.	1 P.M.	1 M.	1 M.
2 P.M.	2 P.M.	2 M.	2 M.
3 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 M.	3 M.
4 P.M.	4 P.M.	4 M.	4 M.
5 P.M.	5 P.M.	5 M.	5 M.

SUNDAYS.

10 A.M. to 12 A.M. every 15 min.

11 A.M. to 1 P.M. every 15 min.

1 P.M. to 5 P.M. every 15 min.

5 P.M. to 10 P.M. every 15 min.

10 P.M. to 11 P.M. every 15 min.

11 P.M. to 12 A.M. every 15 min.

12 A.M. to 1 A.M. every 15 min.

1 A.M. to 2 A.M. every 15 min.

2 A.M. to 3 A.M. every 15 min.

3 A.M. to 4 A.M. every 15 min.

4 A.M. to 5 A.M. every 15 min.

5 A.M. to 6 A.M. every 15 min.

6 A.M. to 7 A.M. every 15 min.

7 A.M. to 8 A.M. every 15 min.

8 A.M. to 9 A.M. every 15 min.

9 A.M. to 10 A.M. every 15 min.

10 A.M. to 11 A.M. every 15 min.

11 A.M. to 12 A.M. every 15 min.

12 A.M. to 1 A.M. every 15 min.

1 A.M. to 2 A.M. every 15 min.

2 A.M. to 3 A.M. every 15 min.

3 A.M. to 4 A.M. every 15 min.

4 A.M. to 5 A.M. every 15 min.

5 A.M. to 6 A.M. every 15 min.

6 A.M. to 7 A.M. every 15 min.

7 A.M. to 8 A.M. every 15 min.

8 A.M. to 9 A.M. every 15 min.

9 A.M. to 10 A.M. every 15 min.

10 A.M. to 11 A.M. every 15 min.

11 A.M. to 12 A.M. every 15 min.

12 A.M. to 1 A.M. every 15 min.

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1 A.M. to 2 A.M. every 15 min.

2 A.M. to 3 A.M. every 15 min.

3 A.M. to 4 A.M. every 15 min.

4 A.M. to 5 A.M. every 15 min.

5 A.M. to 6 A.M. every 15 min.

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8 A.M. to 9 A.M. every 15 min.

9 A.M. to 10 A.M. every 15 min.

10 A.M. to 11 A.M. every 15 min.

11 A.M. to 12 A.M. every 15 min.

12 A.M. to 1 A.M. every 15 min.

1 A.M. to 2 A.M. every 15 min.

2 A.M. to 3 A.M. every 15 min.

3 A.M. to 4 A.M. every 15 min.

4 A.M. to 5 A.M. every 15 min.

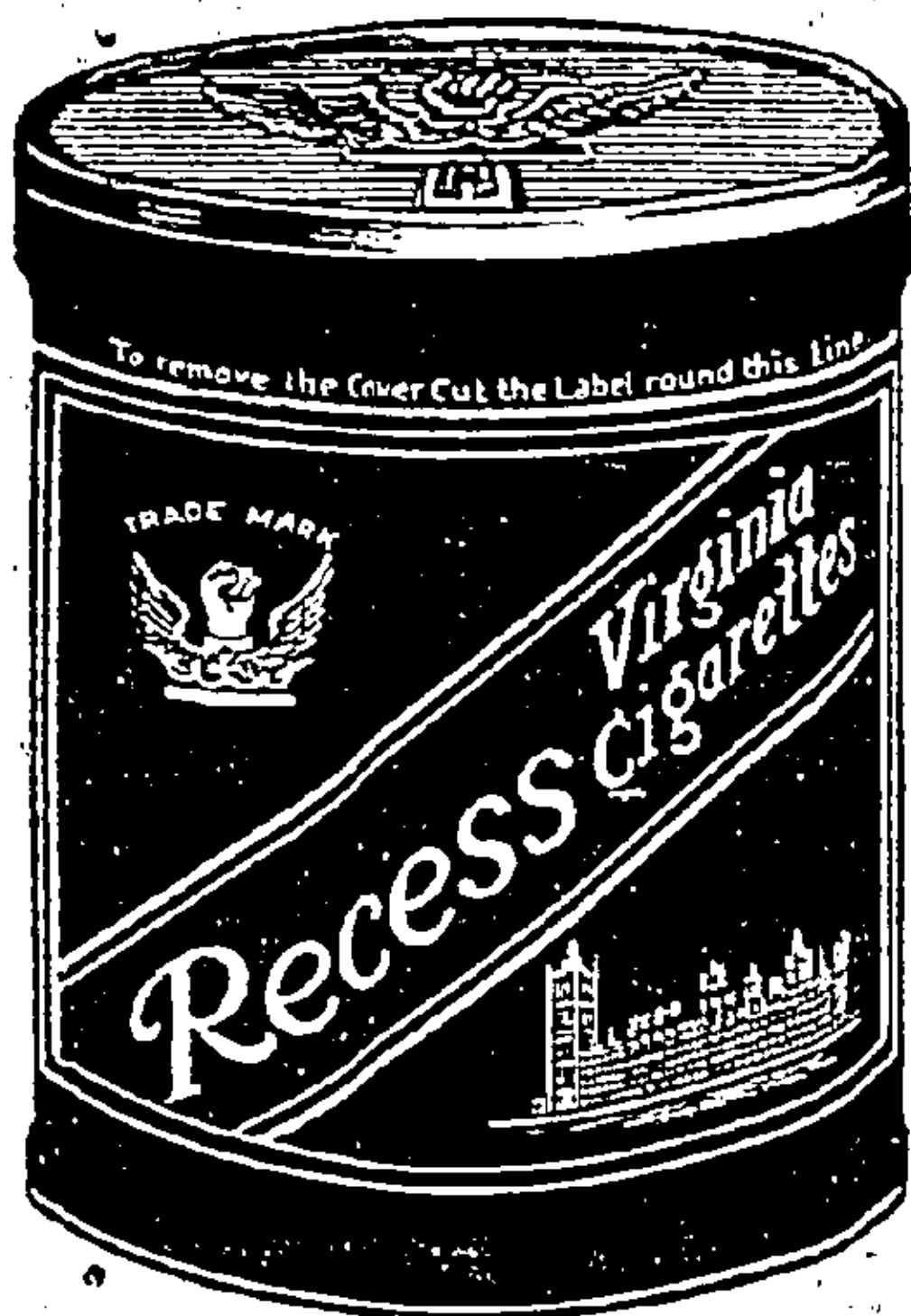
5 A.M. to 6 A.M. every 15 min.

6 A.M. to 7 A.M. every 15 min.

7

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES



A
Large Size
Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured
by



This advertisement is printed by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

Telegraphic Communication with Wagon rightness is interrupted.

The three for customs duty on type samples of manufactured tobacco not exceeding 500 gms. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except as framed spirit) not exceeding 15 ccs. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to \$5.64 and \$15.64 respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa is suspended by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia, and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Baghdad, Erithrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 pence per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Khashib, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Busra City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qalat Saleh, Suk-ah-Shaykh and Zubeir in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows: Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 90 cents. Do 7 lbs. ... \$1.80. Do 11 lbs. ... 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Pakhoi—13th Aug., 8 a.m.
Swatow—13th Aug., 9 a.m.
Japan via Nagasaki—13th Aug., 11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—13th Aug., Registration 10.15 a.m., Letters 11 a.m.
Straits & Bangkok—13th Aug., 1 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—13th Aug., 2.30 p.m.
Japan via Keio—13th Aug., 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—13th Aug., 3 p.m.
Swatow—13th Aug., 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15th August.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow via Takao—15th Aug., 8 a.m.
Hoikow & Hsiping—15th Aug., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th Aug., 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 16th August.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—16th Aug., Registration 8.45 a.m., Letters 9.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands—16th Aug., 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—16th Aug., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 18th August.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Europe, Canada, United States, Central and S. America & Europe via San Francisco—18th Aug., Registration 9 a.m., Letters 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 20th August.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—20th Aug., 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 21st August.
Tientsin—21st Aug., 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 22nd August.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—22nd Aug., Registration 8.45 a.m., Letters 9.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday 14th August, at 6 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 12d. 11h. 35m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, Manila, &c.: Typhoon in Lat. 20° N., Long. 124° E., moving N.W. at 8 to 12 m.p.h.

August 12d. 12h. 15m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Weihaiwei. Pressure has decreased considerably over N. Luzon and slightly over Formosa; it has increased slightly elsewhere. The depression remains over Tientsin, and the typhoon is situated in the Balingtang Channel to the N.E. of Apian, moving north-westwards.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.59 inches. Total since January 1st 63.74 inches against an average of 57.66 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. and S.E. winds, moderate; fair.
1 Formosa Channel.	N.E. winds, fresh to strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooki.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
Aug. 12, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds. Dir. Force.	Weather.
Vostock	5a					
Nemuro	5a					
Rakodite						
Kokio						
Kochi						
Nagasaki						
Kagima						
Oshima						
Aburatsubo						
Yokohama						
Hankow						
Shanghai	5a					
Swatow		29.75	77	93	s	2 b
Taipei		29.74	78	74	s	4 b
Tientsin		29.81	80	95	s	1 c
Kobe		29.72	77	95	sw	1 o
Yokohama	5a	29.74	75	92		0 bf
Manila		29.72	75			0 b
Legaspi		29.68	77	n	4 o	
Tacloban		29.68	81	ne	6 b	
Iloilo		29.69	77	ne	4 o	
Cebu	6a	29.65	77	91	o	2 c
Manila		29.66	78	93	c	3 o
Legaspi		29.63			se	4 c
Tacloban		29.61	79	95	ese	6 o
Iloilo	9a					
Cebu	7a	29.54	73	96	wsw	4 r
Manila		29.53	82		wsw	4 b
Legaspi		29.71	75	sw	4 b	
Tacloban	6	29.53	77	94	w	4 r
Iloilo						
Cebu	6	29.66	75	94	sw	4 r
Manila		29.72	75	94	sw	1 o
Legaspi		29.75	73	94	sw	2 r
Tacloban		29.75	75	91	sw	4 o
Iloilo						
Cebu	4.50	29.79		e	1 o	
Manila	5	29.78	80	96	sw	6 b